11/12/80 C 2350-1: U

Coal Industry News
COAL'S NATIONAL

V00846161062700VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
7101 WISCONSIN AVE
WASHINGTON DC 20014

Bi-weekly $2.00 November 3, 1980 Volume 4, Number 21

In "Great Debate"

COAL BIG WINNER

By BILL D. ROSS
CINews' Managing Editor

An estimated audience of up to 80-million Americans watched the "Great Debate" last Tuesday between President Carter and his Republican challenger for the presidency, Ronald Reagan. When the 90-minute televised super-spectacular — billed as the "Clash of 1980" — was over, most political pundits agreed that the outcome was largely a toss-up.

Those who were for Jimmy Carter before were still supporters of the president. Those who were for Ronald Reagan before were still supporters of the GOP hopeful.

As was expected, the rivals hammered at each other on the sharply-divided subjects which have been front and center on the campaign stage since the political conventions.

The president stressed the Democrats' historic support of social legislation and equal rights. He struck out for arms control and warned of the risk of war. His opponent lashed out at the administration's economic policies and the expansion of governmental regulations.

On almost every subject, as a majority of the nation's TV viewers saw and heard, they were poles apart on almost everything.

Except one — coal.

Here the two candidates were in agreement on coal's importance to the future of the nation. There was no mistaking that both Carter and Reagan are committed to a vast expansion of its use as a prime alternative to petroleum — both imported and domestic — in the years to come.

(Continued on Page 16)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE. . .

NEW $165-MILLION MONTANA MINE will use new German-patented stacker-reclaimer. (Page 2)

COLORADO MINES SCHOOL STUDY finds safety costs of $3.73-per ton underground vs. 15-cents surface. (Page 5)

ALLIS-CHALMERS UPS ANTE in Wood River gasification plant to $80-million. (Page 5)

NEW JERSEY RESEARCHER/COMPANY HEAD is dedicated to "total fuel efficiency." (Page 10)

FORBES MAGAZINE ARTICLE charges UMW makes "strange loans, fire executives." (Page 12)

Sawhill Seen Eager To Get On With New Synfuels Post

By PAUL FEINE
WASHINGTON

Would you take a job with a corporation that hadn't really been established yet, at a salary that wouldn't be firmly fixed until well after you started work, without any concrete knowledge of how many people you could choose for your staff or what you could pay them, and with the clear possibility that unless your 100-member "board of directors" gave you a vote of confidence within a couple of months, you could be out on your ear?

(Continued on Page 20)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DOMESTIC FACTS & FIGURES

	9/27/80	9/20/80	9/29/79
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	18,910	17,475	16,362
Bituminous, year to date	621,940	605,030	589,853
Anthracite, recent week	95	94	105
Anthracite, year to date	4,104	4,009	3,513
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	116,608	119,209	113,547
Bituminous, year to date	4,232,429	4,115,821	3,844,693
Anthracite, recent week	508	505	591
Anthracite, year to date	21,730	21,222	21,926

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Reports.

	9/20/80	9/13/80	9/22/79
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	619	613	490
Georgia	1	1	12
Illinois	1,391	1,529	1,328
Indiana	567	657	547
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,560	2,492	2,060
Western	958	934	955
Total, Ky.	3,518	3,426	3,035
Maryland	72	86	91
Ohio	926	839	846
Pennsylvania	2,060	2,056	1,967
Tennessee	275	320	216
Virginia	948	1,050	846
West Virginia	2,200	2,213	1,933
Total, eastern	12,577	12,790	11,311
Western			
Alaska	16	16	15
Arizona	250	247	275
Arkansas	15	14	13
Colorado	400	381	291
Iowa	11	12	14
Kansas	11	10	13
Missouri	131	132	116
Montana	675	650	767
New Mexico	327	289	243
North Dakota	275	252	316
Oklahoma	117	104	126
Texas	550	546	469
Utah	200	192	255
Washington	105	106	90
Wyoming	1,815	1,870	1,663
Total, western	3,475	4,820	4,666
Total, United States	17,475	17,610	15,977

In short tons (000). Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	July '80	June '80	July '79
Coal Labor			
All employees, thousands			
Coal mining	254.5	262.0	263.7
Bituminous & lignite	251.4	258.8	260.5
Production employees, thousands			
Coal mining	210.3	216.3	219.2
Bituminous & lignite	207.5	213.4	216.4
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	N.A.	40.3	N.A.
Bituminous & lignote	N.A.	40.3	
Earnings, hourly average, $			
Coal mining	N.A.	10.94	N.A.
Bituminous & lignite	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Earnings, weekly average, $			
Coal mining	388.02	440.88	393.58
Bituminous & lignite	388.34	442.09	394.89

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.
N.A. - Not available.

	9/27/80	9/20/80	9/29/79
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,296	1,327	1,755
Baltimore and Ohio	5,788	6,154	6,592
Chesapeake and Ohio	16,071	15,032	13,564
Consolidated Rail Corp.	8,571	9,713	10,440
Norfork and Western	17,621	17,812	18,437
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	240	337	194
Western Maryland	2,287	2,007	1,975
Other, eastern district	46	32	16
Total, eastern district	51,920	52,414	52,973
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,161	2,232	2,050
Illinois Central Gulf	4,230	4,548	3,271
Louisville & Nashville	14,347	15,219	14,338
Southern Railway	9,677	8,898	8,173
Other, southern district	6	7	—
Total, southern district	30,421	30,904	27,832
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,465	1,747	1,621
Burlington Northern	19,623	19,480	17,416
Chicago & North Western	301	557	539
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,640	3,734	3,411
Kansas City Southern	102	102	187
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	548	448	82[illegible]
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	77	78	282
Missouri Pacific	3,857	4,358	3,896
Chicago, Rock Is. & pacific	—	—	71
St. Louis-San Francisco	845	961	855
Soo Line	63	81	110
Union Pacific	3,679	4,330	3,522
Other, western district	68	31	5
Total, western district	34,268	35,907	32,742
Total, all districts	116,609	119,225	113,547

Transportation: inland rivers	Oct. 4, 1980	9/27/80	10/6/79
Monongahela River, Lock 3	295,994	308,906	364,838
Allegheny River, Lock 2	14,100	24,300	32,400
Ohio River, Montbomery Lock	282,797	235,279	503,993

In short tons through locks, Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

Consumption-Bituminous	8/80	7/80	8/79
Electric power utilities	53,409	45,731	48,121
Coke plants	4,893	5,317	6,489
Other industrial	5,000	5,000	5,175
Residential & commercial	350	400	349
Total	63,732	56,448	60,134
Consumption-Anthracite	7/80	7/80	8/79
Electric utility	93	89	96
Coke plants	10	9	24
Other industrial	75	75	48
Residential & commercial	150	150	96
Total	328	323	264

Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report

Coal User Stocks of Coal	8/30/80	5/31/80	8/30/79
Electric power utilities	175,120	170,319	134,394
Coke plants	9,872	9,653	9,941
Other industrial	9,400	9,100	8,668
Total	194,392	189,072	133,003

Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

Coal User Production	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., Week ended Oct. 4, 1980)	40,992	44,351	41,357
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Week ended Oct. 4, 1980)	1,950	1,896	2,404
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, July, 1980)	7,090,983	6,960,752	7,939,759
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, Aug. 1980)	421,720	424,607	430,192
Motor vehicle production, total (week ended, Oct. 4, 1980)	168,572	165,090	210,292
Machine tools: Net new orders ($000, Aug. 1980)	168,572	165,090	210,292
Machine tools: Net new orders ($000, Aug. 1980)	222,550	304,550	426,050
Shipments ($000, Aug. 1980)			

	9/80	8/80	9/79
Price Indexes			
Coal	472.1	469.0	452.8
Anthracite	478.4	470.4	N.A.
Chestnut, Pa., mine	426.7	N.A.	N.A.
Buckwheat No. 1 Pa., mine	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bituminous	471.0	468.1	453.1
Domestic sizes	584.8	580.7	575.1
Retail dealers	276.7	274.7	272.1
Industrial sizes, spot	398.7	395.8	393.5
Steam electric utility	123.4	122.1	117.6
Manufacturing	252.4	250.3	250.9
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	698.5	706.2
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	704.1	704.6	705.2
Industrial sizes, contract	133.9	133.1	127.8
Steam electric utility	161.8	160.2	147.4
Manufacturing	120.2	120.1	116.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	99.2	99.2	104.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	434.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	423.1	423.1	427.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. - Not available

EXPORTS FACTS & FIGURES

	Physical Value (Quantity in short tons)			Dollar Value (Dollar Value)		Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton (Avg. Value, per short ton)			
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
Japan	2,015,061	1,524,560	1,121,789	115,254,563	87,611,566	66,928,036	57.20	57.47	59.66
Canada	682,114	606,212	960,686	40,769,839	35,917,171	54,774,260	59.77	59.25	57.02
Italy	505,083	528,348	357,892	26,751,905	28,330,860	18,987,823	52.97	53.62	53.05
Belgium	411,096	292,418	184,625	21,018,019	13,270,673	8,625,714	51.13	45.3[illegible]	46.72
France	269,176	317,622	230,491	15,62[illegible],011	16,544,816	12,984,344	58.03	52.0[illegible]	56.33
Netherlands	266,670	28,227	303,679	13,291,803	1,578,861	16,064,074	49.84	55.93	52.90
Korea Rep. (South)	235,414	32,967	—	12,597,848	1,643,342	—	53.51	49.84	—
Brazil	205,909	342,923	231,191	11,870,387	19,538,281	12,929,559	57.65	56.98	55.93
Spain	193,326	300,863	147,758	9,978,915	14,930,213	7,548,939	51.62	77.23	51.09
Yugoslavia	192,067	—	84,778	9,634,809	—	4,098,387	50.16	—	48.34
United Kingdom	183,683	170,352	118,332	9,654,659	9,318,677	6,491,814	52.56	54.70	54.86
Turkey	174,275	89,777	162,618	8,411,469	4,354,214	7,744,784	48.27	48.50	47.63
Sweden	146,084	132,450	55,677	7,719,138	6,952,424	2,852,672	52.84	52.49	51.24
Portugal	101,848	—	89,379	5,484,642	—	4,866,330	53.85	—	54.45
Egypt	94,635	118,346	93,265	5,485,302	6,791,474	4,928,784	57.96	57.39	52.85
Total, above	5,676,441	4,485,065	4,142,160	313,544,309	246,782,572	229,825,520	55.24	55.02	55.48
Total, other nations	467,694	373,390	349,826	25,030,705	19,931,895	17,040,156	53.52	53.38	48.71
Total, all nations	6,144,135	4,858,455	4,491,986	338,575,014	266,714,467	246,865,676	55.11	54.90	54.96
Bituminous coal, other									
Canada	1,161,541	1,487,958	1,448,830	46,117,756	59,342,364	56,484,404	39.70	39.88	38.99
Netherlands	322,379	211,398	—	12,298,556	8,882,421	—	38.15	42.02	—
United Kingdom	260,625	186,133	—	11,061,103	7,817,691	—	42.44	42.00	—
France	240,265	296,957	—	8,739,058	10,863,876	—	36.37	36.58	—
Denmark	202,192	263,923	49,947	8,397,790	10,596,623	1,583,126	41.53	40.15	31.70
Belgium	121,711	136,282	—	3,877,233	4,979,668	—	31.86	36.54	—
Total, above	2,308,713	2,582,651	1,498,777	90,491,496	102,482,643	58,067,530	39.20	39.68	38.74
Total, other nations	490,869	531,073	98,262	21,002,660	22,079,390	4,847,535	42.79	41.58	49.33
Total, all nations	2,799,582	3,113,724	1,597,039	111,494,156	124,562,033	62,915,065	39.83	40.00	39.39
Lignite									
Total, all nations	39,822	2,047	1,433	1,548,031	371,108	194,986	38.87	181.29	136.07

	Physical Value (Quantity in short tons)			Dollar Value (Dollar Value)		Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton (Avg. Value, per short ton)			
Coal coke for use as fuel	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
Canada	125,890	—	63,657	4,626,481	—	3,420,413	36.75	—	53.73
Other nations	113,346	219,437	95,531	8,068,445	10,760,165	4,262,230	71.18	49.04	44.62
Total, all nations	239,236	219,437	159,188	12,694,926	10,760,165	7,682,643	53.06	49.04	48.26
Petroleum coke, except calcined									
Japan	287,799	185,766	128,528	12,681,271	8,043,996	3,336,849	44.06	43.30	25.96
Belgium	138,921	64,626	37,664	5,504,926	1,912,923	1,067,410	39.63	29.60	28.34
Netherlands	108,059	60,887	193,584	4,801,321	2,774,608	6,689,173	44.43	45.57	34.55
Totals, above	534,779	311,279	359,776	22,987,518	12,731,527	11,093,432	42.99	40.90	30.83
Total, other nations	181,684	262,923	201,898	7,928,752	9,362,307	6,383,371	43.64	35.61	31.62
Total, all nations	716,463	574,202	561,674	30,916,270	22,093,834	17,476,803	43.15	38.48	31.12
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	122	193	665	15,060	26,126	106,764	123.44	135.37	160.31
Anthracite									
Total, all nations	286,002	273,149	159,006	15,753,348	12,562,154	8,684,065	55.08	45.99	54.61
Bituminous coal	IMPORTS								
South Africa	122,503	—	161,760	4,196,267	—	3,299,766	34.25	—	20.40
Total, other nations	333	28,763	28,459	22,196	973,681	886,078	66.65	33.85	31.14
Total, all nations	122,836	28,763	190,219	4,218,463	973,681	4,185,844	34.34	33.85	22.01
Coke, suitable for fuel									
Total, all nations	114,529	23,270	503,873	10,131,165	2,301,960	42,295,460	88.46	98.92	83.94
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	2,131	2,373	—	95,988	102,644	—	45.04	43.25	—
Coal, other & lignite									
Total, all nations	42,837	3,150	129,814	1,694,202	105,755	4,134,488	39.55	33.57	31.85

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES.

Nov. 24-25 — Fourth Annual International Conference on Energy, sponsored by Energy Magazine, Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. Information: Roger Memmott, Energy, P.O. Box 2070C, 9 Viaduct Rd., Stamford, Conn. 06906. Phone: 203-325-2208.

Dec. 1-5 — Symposium on Surface Mining Hydrology, Sedimentology and Reclamation at Hyatt Regency Hotel, Lexington, Ky., hosted by University of Kentucky. Information: Donald D. Graves, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506. Telephone: 606-258-2906.

Dec. 2-4 — American Institute of Plant Engineers Eastern Conference & Show, New York Coliseum, New York. Information: AIPE, 66 Morris Ave., Springfield, N.J. 07801, Jeffry Raynes, Show Manager.

Dec. 9 — Bureau of Mines Technology Transfer semiaar on Mine Safety Education and Training at Sheraton Inn-Airport, Pittsburgh, Pa. Dec. 11 at Holiday Inn-East, Springfield, Ill. Dec. 16 — Holiday Inn-Downtown, Reno, Nev. Information: W. Thomas Cocke, Branch of Technology Transfer, Bureau of Mines, 2401 E Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20241.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

12/5/80 C 2350-1 U

WEST GERMAN COAL INDUSTRY: A SPECIAL REPORT

Coal Industry News

COAL'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

V003461810627 00VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
7101 WISCONSIN AVE
WASHINGTON DC 20014

Bi-weekly $2.00 December 1, 1980 Volume 4, Number 22

CINews' Gene Smith Writes:

Germany Faces, Overcomes Same U.S. Problems

By GENE SMITH

DUSSELDORF

The American coal industry should have it so good!

This doesn't imply that the German industry is booming. Far from it. But all sectors seem to know where they're headed, and they see an orderly improvement in the years to come, based on a strong Government policy that is aimed at freeing Germany from imported oil.

Mining equipment makers know that sales to domestic users are limited so they are turning to exports for expanding markets overseas that can put to good use the vast array of equipment that leads the world technologically.

Perhaps it is the German love of the methodical that pervades this air of optimism where American business leaders would be less bullish.

"We're optimistic about coal . . . cautiously optimistic,

(Continued on Page 5)

Despite Reagan Landslide, Congress Coal Fight Not Over

By PAUL FEINE

WASHINGTON

Coal industry executives danced in the streets, literally and figuratively, when Ronald Reagan's landslide victory seemed certain to sweep away all the many barriers to energy development which have bothered coal and other energy industry representatives for years.

When the post-celebration hangover finally goes away, though, there may be much less to this Republican victory than meets the eye at first glance, and those with an interest in coal may soon be forced to recognize the brewing storm clouds that threaten to compromise the hard-won presidential and senatorial successes.

(Continued on Page 19)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

JOHN CORCORAN EXPECTS basic business decisions to be made in the market place in the Reagan Administration which, he feels, bodes well for coal. (Page 15)

McELHATTAN SEES National Mine Service moving into "recovery phase" after nearly two years of recession. (Page 2)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

NOV.

3

1980

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 20.

DEC.

1

1980

DOMESTIC FACTS & FIGURES

	11/1/80	10/25/80	11/3/79
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	17,020	17,340	16,991
Bituminous, year to date	706,985	689,965	655,162
Anthracite, recent week	85	95	110
Anthracite, year to date	4,598	4,513	4,015
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	117,371	119,569	115,752
Bituminous, year to date	4,818,942	4,701,571	4,420,786
Anthracite, recent week	455	506	883
Anthracite, year to date	24,376	23,921	26,051

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Reports.

Production by states, Bituminous and lignite	10/11/80	10/4/80	10/13/79
Eastern			
Alabama	586	623	527
Georgia	1	1	12
Illinois	1,358	1,324	1,357
Indiana	509	535	583
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,134	2,383	2,332
Western	922	866	988
Total, Ky.	3,056	3,249	3,320
Maryland	88	92	77
Ohio	876	905	791
Pennsylvania	2,065	2,106	1,909
Tennessee	250	325	390
Virginia	902	1,057	1,033
West Virginia	2,148	2,155	1,967
Total, eastern	11,841	12,372	11,966
Western			
Alaska	15	16	15
Arizona	235	239	265
Arkansas	13	14	14
Colorado	408	417	416
Iowa	11	11	15
Kansas	10	11	14
Missouri	128	128	127
Montana	592	796	883
New Mexico	274	275	252
North Dakota	253	254	398
Oklahoma	108	111	132
Texas	566	529	452
Utah	250	148	248
Washington	101	102	95
Wyoming	2,010	1,657	1,921
Total, western			
Total, United States	16,815	17,080	17,214

In short tons (000). Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report.

	Aug. '80	July '80	Aug. '79
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	258.3	256.6	266.8
Bituminous & lignite	255.1	253.5	263.6
Production employees			
Coal mining	212.5	212.4	222.7
Bituminous & lignite	209.7	209.6	219.8
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	40.0	N.A.	40.0
Bituminous & lignite	40.0	N.A.	40.0
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	10.86	N.A.	10.37
Bituminous & lignite	10.90	N.A.	10.40
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	434.40	390.22	415.80
Bituminous & lignite	435.60	390.20	416.00

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics — Employment and Earnings.
N.A. — Not available.

	10/25/80	10/18/80	10/27/79
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,553	1,815	1,286
Baltimore and Ohio	7,098	7,359	6,423
Chesapeake and Ohio	14,876	16,358	15,023
Consolidated Rail Corp.	10,114	8,768	8,897
Norfork and Western	19,299	17,924	18,974
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	252	166	326
Western Maryland	2,000	1,735	1,865
Other, eastern district	297	265	11
Total, eastern district	55,489	54,388	52,805
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,237	2,191	1,710
Illinois Central Gulf	4,867	4,704	4,583
Louisville & Nashville	14,097	13,701	16,275
Southern Railway	8,625	9,104	7,577
Other, southern district	6	5	—
Total, southern district	29,832	29,705	30,145
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,606	1,287	1,801
Burlington Northern	19,578	18,759	18,344
Chicago & North Western	408	544	472
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,822	3,752	3,022
Kansas City Southern	101	101	152
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	852	823	1,287
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	80	88	258
Missouri Pacific	3,095	2,914	4,347
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	151
St. Louis-San Francisco	891	597	886
Soo Line	57	58	184
Union Pacific	3,713	2,744	3,208
Other, western district	48	68	50
Total, western district	34,251	31,735	34,162
Total, all districts	119,572	115,828	117,112

	11/1/80	10/25/80	11/3/79
Transportation: Inland rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock 3	312,678	234,021	400,454
Allegheny River, Lock 2	8,500	13,500	20,700
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	276,337	210,553	240,500

in short tons through locks. Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	Aug. '80	July '80	Aug. '79
Bituminous & lignite Consumption			
Electric power utilities	53,134	53,489	48,452
Coke plants	4,867	4,893	6,398
Other industrial	5,300	5,000	5,315
Residential & commercial	380	350	325
Total	63,681	63,732	60,494

Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report.

Coal User Stocks of Coal			
Electric power utilities	167,792	162,896	131,929
Coke plants	7,829	8,386	8,912
Other industrial	9,500	9,000	9,456
Total	185,121	180,282	149,940
Anthracite Consumption			
Electric power utilities	80	93	97
Coke plants	11	10	19
Other Industrial	75	75	48
Residential & commercial	150	150	92
Total	316	328	256
Coal User Stocks of Coal			
Electric power utilities	4,098	3,955	2,328
Coke plants	37	41	109
Other industrial	125	125	53
Total	4,260	4,121	2,490

Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report.

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., Week ended Nov. 1, 1980)	42,355	41,002	41,325
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Week ended Nov. 1, 1980)	2,214	2,147	2,409
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, Aug. 1980)	7,079,053	7,090,983	8,773,279
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, Sept. 1980)	418,945	426,090	419,248
Motor vehicle production, total (week ended Nov. 1, 1980)	189,415	183,224	207,620
Machine tools:			
Net new orders ($000, Sept. 1980)	374,450	224,450	545,600
Shipments ($000, Sept. 1980)	406,900	310,900	346,800

	9/80	8/80	9/79
Price Indexes			
Coal	472.1	469.0	452.8
Anthracite	478.4	470.4	N.A.
Chestnut, Pa., mine	426.7	N.A.	N.A.
Buckwheat No. 1 Pa., mine	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bituminous	471.0	468.1	453.1
Domestic sizes	584.8	580.7	575.1
Retail dealers	276.7	274.7	272.1
Industrial sizes, spot	398.7	395.8	393.5
Steam electric utility	123.4	122.1	117.6
Manufacturing	252.4	250.3	250.9
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	698.5	706.2
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	704.1	704.6	705.2
Industrial sizes, contract	133.9	133.1	127.8
Steam electric utility	161.8	160.2	147.4
Manufacturing	120.2	120.1	116.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	99.2	99.2	104.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	434.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	423.1	423.1	427.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. - Not available

Bergbau 81 Düsseldorf

INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS
Düsseldorf, West Germany
June 11-17, 1981

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIRECTORY

DAVIS
INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING CO. Inc.
513 East 36th Street, Baltimore, Md. 21218
Phone (301) 243-4301
America's first & finest precision mine manometers have been used in coal mines for over 50 years to insure meeting ventilation requirements.

SALVUCCI ENGINEERS, INC.
Phone (412) 261-6909
CONSULTANTS • DESIGNERS FOR THE MINING INDUSTRY
• Feasibility Studies
• Coal Preparation Plants
• Bulk Material Handling
• Construction Management
• Environmental Control
• Rail Loading and Unloading
327 Fifth Ave. Pittsburgh, PA 15222

GATES ENGINEERING COMPANY
CONSULTANTS
Comprehensive Professional Services in Engineering and Geology, Mining, Civil and Architectural Design
BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA
CHARLESTON PITTSBURGH CHICAGO DENVER SYDNEY
TELEPHONE 304 253 2701 TELEX 710 938 0460

Gilbert/Commonwealth
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
COAL ANALYSIS • RECLAMATION
SITE & FACILITY ENGINEERING
Jackson, MI (517) 788-3000

KIMBALL
L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS
615 W. Highland Ave., Ebensburg, PA 15931
814-472-7700
Pittsburgh, PA
Abington, PA
Kansas City, MO
Huntington, WV
St. Petersburg, FL
Charlotte, NC
Ouito, Ecuador
EARTH SCIENCES
EXPLORATION CORE BORING
MINERAL RESERVE STUDIES
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
EARTH & FOUNDATION DRILLING
SOIL TESTING
DAM DESIGN & EVALUATION
REFUSE PILE DESIGN
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY & MAPPING

Golder Associates
CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL AND MINING ENGINEERS
SEATTLE, DENVER, ATLANTA, EVANSVILLE, HOUSTON
CANADA, U.K., AUSTRALASIA
Geology, ore reserve determination, feasibility studies, open pit and underground mine planning and design, operations review, slope stability, tailings dams, rock mechanics, groundwater control, underground storage.

Professional Engineering & Construction Management Services for the COAL INDUSTRY
Conceptual Studies, Final Layout & Design
• HANDLING SYSTEMS • STORAGE STRUCTURES
• BARGE, TRUCK, & RAIL LOADOUT
R.S. Fling & Partners, Inc.

HARZA ENGINEERING COMPANY
MINE EVALUATION & PLANNING
GEOTECHNICAL & HYDROLOGY STUDIES
SLURRY IMPOUNDMENTS • WASTEWATER TREATMENT
RECLAMATION • ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Chicago (312) 855 - 7000
Denver (303) 779 - 4830

Practical Management Applications, Inc.
SPECIALISTS IN PREPARING FOR THE MANAGEMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING NEEDS OF TOMORROWS WORLD.
1080 MANSFIELD AVE.
INDIANA, PA. 15701
AC 412 463-3020

HOW TO ANSWER BOX NUMBER ADS

All replies to CIN should be addressed exactly as indicated in ad copy. For those box numbers without a street address, mail to CIN, Box —, 320 Campus Drive, Somerset, N.J. 08873

Contact:
ANDREA FULLER
Classified Advertising Manager
320 CAMPUS DRIVE
SOMERSET, N.J. 08873
201-469-5957

CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE

To answer box number ads and protect your identity: (1) Seal your reply in an envelope addressed to the box number. (2) In a separate note list the companies and subsidiaries you do not want your reply to reach. (3) Enclose both in a second envelope addressed to CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE, CIN, Classified Advertising, 20 Community Place, Morristown, N.J. 07960

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

1 12/22/80 C 2350-1 U

SYNFUELS SPECIAL REP

V003461610627 00VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
7101 WISCONSIN AVE
WASHINGTON DC 20014

Coal Industry News

COAL'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

Bi-weekly $2.00 | December 15, 1980 | Volume 4, Number 23

Budget Cutters Slash Proposed Synfuels $s

By STUART MAGOWAN

WASHINGTON

Synfuels may be the wave of the future, but you wouldn't know it by looking at the Department of Energy's proposed budget for fiscal year 1982 after the Office of Management and Budget got through with it.

OMB, an arm of the White House itself, looked at the $1.6-billion requested by DOE for the year beginning October 1, 1981, and allowed only $350-million. The budget cutters used unusually hard language in describing their rationale for the slashes.

Accusations appear throughout the OMB budget denial paper to the effect that DOE wants to spend public funds to fatten private industry purses, and that DOE proposals represent a blank check to companies operating subsidized programs, with few incentives for efficiencies on the part of the operators.

The SRC-2 solvent refined coal plant construction agreement is

Continued on Page 16

Upstate NY Utility Asks Okay For Oil-To-Coal

By GENE SMITH

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.

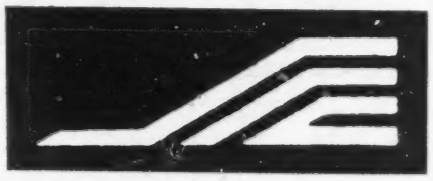
Orange & Rockland Utilities has filed a formal application with the New York Department of Environmental Conservation seeking permission to burn coal at its Lovett plant on the Hudson River.

Frank E. Fischer, vice president-engineering & production, told a press conference at company headquarters here that this represented the first action of its kind in response to a statewide effort to convert from oil-fueled power generation.

If approval is granted and the conversion is completed in 1983, O & R would be able to generate 75 percent

Continued on Page 15

Synfuels Corp. Logo: Is It 'Proud Bird' or 'A Turkey?'



WASHINGTON

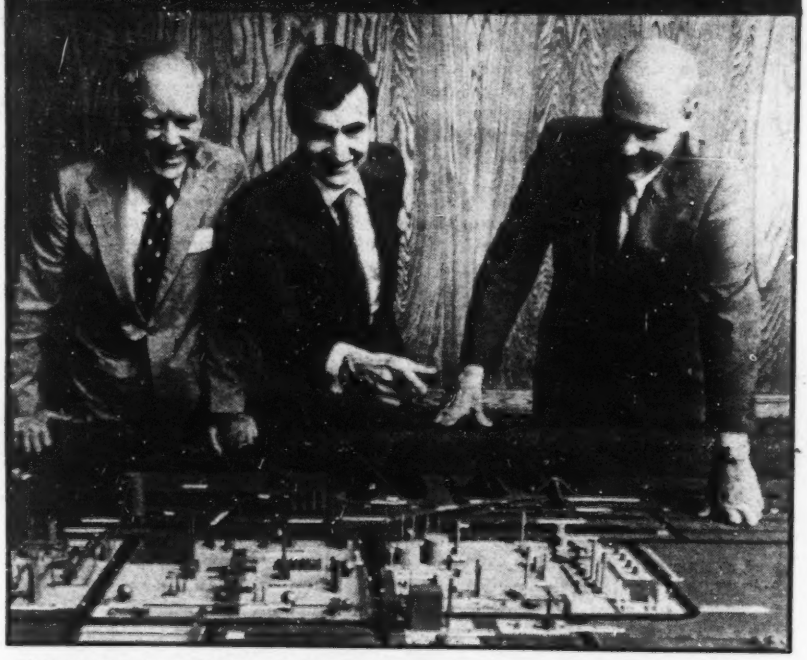
As with all new federal agencies, one of the first tasks of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation was to design and promulgate an artistic logotype for its organization. The logo, ostensibly a stylized rendition of the letters SFC, with a forward-looking motif, was characterized by one cynic in the Washington energy establishment as "the proud bird with the black tail."

Another wag, perhaps in tune with the Reagan camp's attitude toward the new corporation, observed that the symbol more precisely resembles "a turkey."

In any event, the Synthetic Fuels Corporation now has, in addition to the logo, its own address, zip code, and telephone number: 1200 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20586; (202) 653-4400. Whether the fact that the zip code is "one up" from DOE's zip has any significance remains to be seen.

In The Reagan Years:

Future of Synfuels Corp. Is Shrouded in Concern



SYNFUELS CHIEF SAWHILL (center) is pleased with model of Owensboro, Ky., plant as Edward Donley (left), chairman of Air Products & Chemicals, and Michael Dingman, Wheelabrator-Frye chairman, look on.

By STUART MAGOWAN

WASHINGTON — The baby was born reasonably healthy, although its parents had fretted through a long pregnancy and arduous delivery. Now, just as everyone concerned with the newborn's health was beginning to breathe a sigh of relief, the infant is showing signs of serious post-natal complications, and the doctors just aren't sure what to do.

The baby, of course, is the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, and the complications, if not fatal, appear likely to be seriously debilitating. In addition, the entire synthetic fuels family seems to be suffering growing pains, even as one of the favorite rich uncles — in the form of the Carter Administration's Office of Management and Budget — has severely curtailed contributions to the family exchequer.

The concept of a viable synthetic fuels corporation funding many promising new technologies in the synfuels area, which was greeted with such enthusiasm such a short time ago, is now truly fighting for its life, and the outlook is not good.

President Jimmy Carter has been forthright in his support of the

Continued on Page 15

INSIDE THIS ISSUE. . .

DEAN WHEELER CALLS FOR coal and nuclear solution to the energy crisis. (Page 18)

SOUTH AFRICA'S SYNFUEL PROJECT shows $162.2-million profit in fiscal '80. (Page 2)

SYNFUELS' SAWHILL PRESENTS his case for continuation of nation's synfuels program. (Page 10)

DRAVO'S SYNFUELS GLOSSARY. (Page 11)

NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC orders coal-fired, coal-carrying ship. (Page 24)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DOMESTIC FACTS & FIGURES

Week Ended	11/29/80	11/22/80	12/1/79
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	14,485	17,740	15,342
Bituminous, year to date	768,045	753,560	716,756
Anthracite, recent week	72	125	125
Anthracite, year to date	5,017		4,460
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	99,874	122,349	96,952
Bituminous, year to date	5,272,803	5,172,929	4,739,431
Anthracite, recent week	383	410	885
Anthracite, year to date	26,150	25,767	29,244

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

Production by states, bituminous and lignite	11/8/80	11/1/80	11/10/79
Eastern			
Alabama	600	640	490
Georgia	2	1	—
Illinois	1,275	1,330	1,146
Indiana	560	572	533
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,260	2,355	1,771
Western	910	930	885
Total, Ky.	3,170	3,285	2,656
Maryland	78	75	98
Ohio	975	940	883
Pennsylvania	1,990	1,975	2,064
Tennessee	240	290	246
Virginia	990	930	941
West Virginia	2,375	2,235	2,492
Total, eastern			
Western			
Alaska	14	15	16
Arizona	230	240	213
Arkansas	13	14	16
Colorado	410	420	377
Iowa	12	12	—
Kansas	13	13	—
Missouri	126	133	130
Montana	680	610	607
New Mexico	370	300	229
North Dakota	330	285	313
Oklahoma	101	110	164
Texas	590	560	523
Utah	204	175	247
Washington	115	110	100
Wyoming	1,850	1,750	1,458
Total, western			
Total, United States	17,315	17,020	15,942

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

Coal Labor	9/80	8/80	9/79
All employees			
Coal mining	262.6	258.6	266.1
Bituminous & lignite	259.3	255.3	262.9
Production employees			
Coal mining	217.4	213.2	222.3
Bituminous & lignite	214.4	210.2	219.4
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.0	40.1	40.8
Bituminous & lignite	41.0	40.1	40.8
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	10.88	10.88	10.37
Bituminous & lignite	10.91	10.91	10.40
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	446.08	436.29	423.10
Bituminous & lignite	447.31	437.49	424.32

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.

TRANSPORTATION: RAILROAD Eastern district	11/22/80	11/15/80	11/24/79
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,354	1,512	1,020
Baltimore and Ohio	7,942	7,073	4,655
Chesapeake and Ohio	15,354	14,321	11,087
Consolidated Rail Corp.	9,881	8,878	8,574
Norfolk and Western	20,236	16,813	12,743
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	179	397	292
Western Maryland	3,193	1,747	1,918
Other, eastern district	295	293	102
Total, eastern district	58,434	51,024	40,391
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	1,983	2,059	1,067
Illinois Central Gulf	5,208	3,969	3,767
Louisville & Nashville	13,774	13,755	14,475
Southern Railway	8,908	8,821	7,070
Other, southern district	1	5	12
Total, southern district	29,874	28,609	26,411
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,392	1,379	898
Burlington Northern	18,183	18,512	16,920
Chicago & North Western	415	436	441
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,473	3,635	2,698
Kansas City Southern	111	101	106
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul and Pacific	1,181	964	1,217
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	60	100	232
Missouri Pacific	3,521	3,218	3,842
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	95
St. Louis-San Francisco	913	904	506
Soo Line	70	74	159
Union Pacific	3,704	3,257	3,014
Other, western district	29	1	22
Total, western district	34,052	32,581	30,150
Total, all districts	122,360	112,214	96,952

Transportation: Inland rivers	11/29/80	11/22/80	12/1/79
Monongahela River, Lock 3	315,544	333,824	291,348
Allegheny River, Lock 2	27,900	25,700	30,600
Ohio River, Mntgmry Lock	250,704	203,935	162,200

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

Bituminous & lignite Consumption			
Electric power utilities	53,134	53,489	48,452
Coke plants	4,867	4,893	6,398
Other industrial	5,300	5,000	5,315
Residential & commercial	380	350	325
Total	63,681	63,732	60,494

Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report.

Coal User Stocks of Coal			
Electric power utilities	167,792	162,896	131,929
Coke plants	7,829	8,386	8,912
Other industrial	9,500	9,000	9,456
Total	185,121	180,282	149,940
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	80	93	97
Coke plants	11	10	19
Other industrial	75	75	48
Residential & commercial	150	150	92
Total	316	328	256
Coal User Stocks of Coal			
Electric power utilities	4,098	3,955	2,328
Coke plants	37	41	109
Other industrial	125	125	53
Total	4,260	4,121	2,490

Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report.

Coal User Production	Recent	Previous	Yr.Ago
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., 11/29/80)	42,727	44,705	43,360

Steel (short tons-000)			
Latest 11/29/80	2,373	2,391	2,272
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, 9/80)	7,302,604	7,079,053	7,505,879
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, 10/80)	436,676	418,945	434,767
Motor vehicle production, total (week ended 11/29/80)	113,888	190,366	182,425
Machine tools:			
Net net orders ($000, 10/80)	326,250	374,800	565,050
Shipments ($000, 10/80)	439,250	411,200	380,050

Price Indexes	10/80	9/80	10/79
Coal	491.0	472.1	454.9
Anthracite	479.4	478.4	413.8
Chestnut, Pa., mine	426.7	426.7	366.8
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa. mine	545.1	N.A.	477.1
Bituminous	469.9	471.0	455.2
Domestic sizes	584.2	584.2	581.4
Retail dealers	276.4	276.7	275.0
Industrial sizes, spot	399.3	398.7	393.5
Steam electric utility	123.4	123.4	117.6
Manufacturing	252.4	252.4	250.7
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	706.2
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	710.4	704.1	706.0
Industrial sizes, contract	133.4	133.9	128.6
Steam electric utility	160.9	161.8	148.8
Manufacturing	120.2	120.2	116.8
Metallurgical, high volatile	99.0	99.2	104.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	431.2
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	423.1	423.1	427.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. - Not available

EXPORTS

Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke	Physical Value Quantity in short tons Sep. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1979	Dollar Value Dollar Value Sep. 1980	Aug. 1980	Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton Avg. Value, per short ton Sep. 1979	Sep. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1979
Japan	2,088,676	2,015,061	1,035,365	117,649,459	115,254,563	60,335,608	56.33	57.20	58.27
Canada	634,566	682,114	983,375	38,450,325	40,769,839	57,035,561	56.37	59.77	58.00
France	472,848	269,176	255,477	23,409,860	15,621,011	13,903,083	49.51	58.03	54.42
Italy	457,284	505,083	257,793	23,014,997	26,751,905	13,385,690	50.33	52.97	51.92
Sweden	227,299	146,084	87,287	11,922,624	7,719,138	4,932,114	52.45	52.84	56.50
Netherlands	197,430	266,670	66,895	9,764,452	13,291,803	3,499,027	49.46	52.84	56.50
Belgium	177,844	411,096	121,444	9,117,645	21,018,019	6,362,036	51.27	51.13	52.39
Spain	175,622	193,326	98,019	8,049,853	9,978,915	4,826,182	45.84	51.62	49.24
United Kingdom	175,163	183,683	186,684	8,788,003	9,654,659	9,055,573	50.17	52.50	48.51
Germany, F.R. (West)	174,841	51,276	75,986	9,499,462	2,911,312	3,871,535	54.33	56.78	50.95
Brazil	163,860	205,909	111,047	8,813,994	11,870,387	6,146,513	53.79	57.65	55.35
Egypt	119,660	94,635	—	6,346,410	5,485,302	—	53.04	57.96	—
Total, above	5,065,093	5,024,113	3,279,371	274,827,084	280,326,853	183,352,922	54.26	55.80	55.91
Total, other nations	495,911	1,120,022	254,043	25,852,251	58,248,161	13,006,507	52.13	52.01	51.20
Total, all nations	5,561,004	6,144,135	3,533,414	300,679,335	338,575,014	196,359,429	54.07	55.11	55.57
Bituminous coal, other	Sep. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1979	Sep. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1979	Sep. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1979
Canada	900,820	1,161,541	1,217,218	37,558,021	46,117,756	47,021,842	41.69	39.70	38.63
France	338,092	240,265	—	12,035,151	8,739,058	—	35.60	36.37	—
United Kingdom	325,196	260,625	—	13,243,354	11,061,103	—	40.72	42.44	—
Netherlands	214,800	322,379	—	9,581,026	12,298,556	—	44.60	38.15	—
Denmark	207,179	202,192	52,157	7,459,248	8,397,790	2,034,591	36.00	41.53	
Belgium	162,449	121,711	17,832	5,217,899	3,877,233	477,213	32.12	31.80	
Spain	133,380	99,832	—	7,097,011	3,827,802	—	53.21	38.34	—
Total, above	2,281,916	2,408,545	1,287,207	92,191,710	94,319,298	49,533,646	40.40	39.16	38.48
Total, other nations	422,852	391,037	197,900	16,799,320	17,174,858	10,051,197	39.73	43.92	50.79
Total, all nations	2,704,768	2,799,582	1,485,107	108,971,030	111,494,156	59,584,843	40.29	39.83	40.12
Lignite									
Total, all nations	2,485	39,822	1,585	302,439	1,548,031	197,227	121.71	38.87	124.43

	Physical Value Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value Dollar Value		Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton Avg. Value, per short ton			
Coal coke for use as fuel									
Total, all nations	198,930	239,236	168,555	13,237,233	12,694,926	8,251,111	66.54	53.00	48.95
Petroleum coke, except calcined									
Japan	175,207	287,799	240,239	6,874,507	12,681,271	7,272,011	39.24	44.00	30.27
Netherlands	130,606	108,059	34,902	5,454,313	4,801,321	996,804	41.76	44.43	28.56
Belgium	53,219	138,921	254,209	2,425,212	5,504,926	7,747,109	45.57	39.63	30.48
Total, above	359,032	534,779	529,350	14,754,032	22,987,518	16,015,924	41.09	42.99	30.20
Total, other nations	231,797	181,684	309,027	9,893,969	7,928,752	9,129,137	42.68	43.64	29.54
Total, all nations	590,829	716,463	838,377	24,648,001	30,916,270	25,145,061	41.72	43.15	29.99
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	42	122	610	5,537	15,060	78,245	131.83	123.44	130.19
Anthracite									
Total, all nations	95,997	286,002	126,796	5,806,587	15,753,348	6,602,963	60.49	55.08	52.08

IMPORTS

	Sep11. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1979	Sep. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1980
Bituminous coal									
South Africa	—	122,503	177,245	—	4,196,267	3,795,596	—	34.25	21.41
Total, other nations	152	27	120	7,132	22,196	9,642	46.92	822.07	80.35
Total, all nations	152	122,830	177,365	7,132	4,218,463	3,805,238	46.92	34.34	21.45
Coke, suitable for fuel									
Total, all nations	35,900	114,529	481,000	1,936,982	10,131,165	40,913,888	53.95	88.40	85.06
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	3,078	2.131	100	127,080	95,988	25,424	41.29	45.04	254.24
Coal, other & lignite									
Total, all nations	2,135	42,837	2,221	89,505	1,694,202	64,806	41.92	39.55	29.18

Bergbau 81 Düsseldorf

INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS
Düsseldorf, West Germany
June 11-17, 1981

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 20.

DEC.

15

1980

1-16-81 C2350-1 U

Coal Industry News

COAL'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

Bi-weekly $2.00 | January 12, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 1

V003461610627 00VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
4520 EAST WEST HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

Great Plains Gasification Outlook Dim With Last-Ditch Negotiations Deadlock

By STUART MAGOWAN

WASHINGTON

Chairman Arthur Seder, Jr., of American Natural Resources Company in Detroit, had a dejected look on his face when he merged from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's meeting room on the day before New Year's Eve without the "settlement" he had urged on the parties to the court case involving his pet project — the Great Plains coal gasification venture.

Seder's dejection was genuine.

Not only did he fail to secure agreement on the terms of any arrangement to allow work to proceed on the massive Great Plains plant, but he also also went away without any positive indication that any meeting of the minds might be possible with continued negotiations.

The settlement conference was a last-ditch effort to figure out some way for financing the construction of what had been touted as the nation's first commercial-scale coal gas plant while working within the strictures imposed by the December 8 ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit invalidating the previous FERC approval of funding arrangements for the project.

The unanimous court decision, which took all observers by surprise, cast a pall of pre-Christmas gloom over Seder's company and the other project sponsors. None of the options available was particularly palatable, but the consortium pushing the Great Plains project tried valiantly to find a needed "quick fix."

Most energy experts familiar with the case, the appeals court, and the Supreme Court were willing to bet that the highest tribunal would overrule the appellate group if an appeal to the high court were to be undertaken.

However, it is an even stronger bet that the amount of time inevitably required for the Supreme Court appeal process would be the final straw on the backs of the Great Plains sponsors, and the project would likely be scrapped entirely.

A rehearing by the FERC itself, while a possibility, would also take months to complete, and the time involved seemed likely to lead the already frustrated sponsors toward abandonment of the plant. And so it was that the beleagured partners in Great Plains Gasification Associates came to the FERC with a proposal to modify its financial plans to take into account the dictates of the appeals court.

What is needed, at the absolute minimum, Seder told the FERC staff conference, is an order from the Commission approving an appropriate settlement agreement, and a positive statement from the Department of

Continued on page 7

Chessie Seeks To Double Europe Steam Coal Share

By ROBERT E. BEDINGFIELD

CLEVELAND

Chessie System, Inc., the nation's largest coal carrier over its three railroads — Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio and Western Maryland — means to double its share of the European market for steam coal.

Jerry E. Gobrecht, Chessie's vice president for coal traffic, believes this market has only begun a vast increase.

"We are looking at an over-all increase of about 11 percent in our coal originations for 1981," Gobrecht told CINews. "The increase in exports, within that 11 percent, will be about 15 percent, and the domestic increase about 9.

"For the year just ending we will show exports of 32-million tons, compared with 19-million tons in 1979. Of the 1979 movement only 400,000 tons was steam coal. Of the 32-million we expect to find that 11-million was steam coal, so the steam coal exports went up thirteenfold."

Continued on Page 7

JERRY E. GOBRECHT

'New Energy Era' Problems Pose Widespread Questions

By JAMES F. SMITH

Chairman, Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc.

Our nation is in the throes of a new energy era.

Picture a teeter-totter.

On one end of the plank sit ever-increasing oil prices and resultant double-digit inflation, government inaction, red tape and environmental extremists.

On the other end of the plank sits a sound energy program combining prudent use of all energy resources and development of renewable fuel technologies.

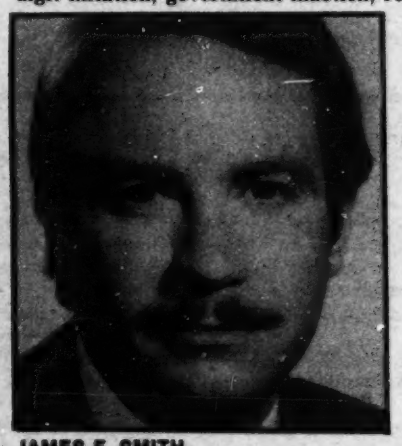
The teeter-totter represents the nation's committment to developing the full range of energy options.

Hanging in the balance is our economic future.

The scenario is imaginary, but the problem is real. It has its effects on us all, no matter where we live in America, and it won't go away. It can't be swept under the rug.

Energy and the economy are inseparable. Without energy we cannot

Continued on Page 9



JAMES F. SMITH

INSIDE THIS ISSUE. . .

WYOMING GASIFICATION PLANT draws on German know-how. (Page 2)

JOHN CORCORAN LAMENTS "lack of balance" that characterizes revised Clean Air Act. (Page 15)

CINews HAROLD S. TAYLOR traces synfuels back almost 200 years. (Page 14)

NEW WATER-COOLING SYSTEM DEVISED for Wyoming utility. (Page 5)

Coal Transport Seen As Key Problem During Next Decade

By VICTOR CHURCHWARD

Principal in A.T. Kearney, Inc.

The efficient movement of coal — not just its transportation from the mine to the port, but also its actual handling as an export commodity — will be a subject of increasing importance in the next 10 years.

Two major concerns to industry today, transportation deregulation

Continued on Page 9

DOMESTIC FACTS & FIGURES

	12/20/80	12/13/80	12/22/79
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	17,650	17,845	15,790
Bituminous, year to date	820,880	803,210	764,171
Anthracite, recent week	105	82	105
Anthracite, year to date	5,289	5,207	4,798
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	121,733	123,075	111,205
Bituminous, year to date	5,633,512	5,511,779	5,182,191
Anthracite, recent week	281	280	515
Anthracite, year to date	27,015	26,734 3	@ 74

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Reports.

	11/12/80	11/22/80	12/1/79
Production by states, Bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	500	600	472
Georgia	2	1	10
Illinois	1,057	1,289	1,170
Indiana	475	628	567
Eastern	2,040	2,431	1,980
Western	829	972	789
2,869	3,403	2,749	
Maryland	85	114	120
Ohio	287	958	883
Pennsylvania	1,700	2,192	1,960
Tennessee	280	317	190
Virginia	896	1,071	788
West Virginia	2,095	2,379	2,142
Total, eastern	10,208	12,958	11,051
Western			
Alaska	13	14	15
Arizona	200	213	250
Arkansas	5	13	17
Colorado	422	494	321
Iowa	10	12	11
Kansas	3	10	17
Missouri	111	122	122
Montana	631	746	818
New Mexico	194	307	189
North Dakota	298	296	336
Oklahoma	29	110	109
Texas	510	603	357
Utah	198	165	288
Washington	102	106	98
Wyoming	1,551	1,571	1,544
Total, western	4,277	4,782	4,489
Total, United States	14,485	17,740	15,540

In short tons (000). Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report.

	10/80	9/80	10/79
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	260.6	262.8	264.1
Bituminous & lignite	257.3	259.5	260.9
Production employees			
Coal mining	214.8	217.4	219.2
Bituminous & lignite	211.8	214.5	216.3
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	40.9	40.7	41.5
Bituminous & lignite	40.9	40.7	41.5
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	10.94	10.92	10.31
Bituminous & lignite	10.97	10.95	10.34
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	447.45	444.44	427.87
Bituminous & lignite	448.67	445.67	429.11

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics — Employment and Earnings.

	12/13/80	12/6/80	12/15/79
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,209	1,154	938
Baltimore and Ohio	7,628	6,138	4,452
Chesapeake and Ohio	15,541	13,843	12,865
Consolidated Rail Corp.	8,756	6,636	9,220
Norfolk and Western	18,475	18,153	18,542
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	141	70	444
Western Maryland	2,392	1,762	2,259
Other, eastern district	456	210	16
Total, eastern district	54,598	47,966	48,736
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	1,722	1,972	1,903
Illinois Central Gulf	4,738	4,625	4,033
Louisville & Nashville	15,266	13,432	14,764
Southern Railway	9,055	9,116	7,137
Other, southern district	1	2	9
Total, southern district	30,782	29,147	27,846
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,392	1,263	1,690
Burlington, Northern	21,822	20,909	19,808
Chicago & North Western	548	608	524
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,493	4,821	3,736
Kansas City Southern	101	126	126
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	1,098	928	1,375
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	106	70	232
Missouri Pacific	4,470	4,470	3,726
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	255
Soo Line	74	65	102
Union Pacific	3,578	3,455	4,162
Other, western district	13	38	10
Total, western district	37,695	36,749	36,699
Total, all districts	123,075	113,862	113,281

	12/27/80	12/20/80	12/29/79
Transportation: Inland rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock 3	197,762	370,030	229,583
Allegheny River, Lock 2	14,500	28,800	21,600
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	254,517	284,300	190,200

In short tons through locks. Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

PU From Dec 1

	Recent	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Fuel User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., Week ended Dec. 27)	44,711	46,555	39,326
Steel (short tons, thousands, Week ended Dec. 27)	2,202	2,337	2,187
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, Sept. 2980)	7,302,604	7,079,053	7,5[illegible]879
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, Nov. 1980)	427,394	436,676	423,244
Motor vehicle production, total (week ended, Dec. 13)	184,787	179,910	235,665
Machine tools:			
Net new orders (000, Nov. 1980)	331,700	330,000	432,900
Shipments ($000, Nov. 1980)	398,400	439,800	361,300

	11/80	10/80	11/79
Price indexes			
Coal	475.7	471.0	455.4
Anthracite	491.2	479.4	418.6
Chestnut, Pa., mine	426.7	426.7	372.6
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	N.A.	545.1	479.6
Bituminous	474.3	469.9	455.6
Domestic sizes	584.8	584.2	581.4
Retail dealers	276.7	276.4	275.0
Industrial sizes, spot	396.4	399.3	394.4
Steam electric utility	120.1	123.4	118.7
Manufacturing	252.8	252.4	250.2
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	706.2
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	710.4	710.4	703.6
Industrial sizes, contract	135.3	133.4	128.6
Steam electric utility	164.9	160.9	148.9
Manufacturing	120.2	120.2	116.8
Metallurgical, high volatile	98.9	99.0	104.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	431.2
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	423.1	427.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. — Not available.

FACTS & FIGURES EXPORTS

	Physical Value (Quantity in short tons)			Dollar Value (Dollar Value)			Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton (Avg. Value, per short ton)		
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke	Oct. 1980	Sep. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Japan	2,402,110	2,988,676	1,689,940	136,452,22[illegible]	117,649,459	100,131,608	56.81	56.33	59.25
Italy	612,522	457,284	417,099	32,374,67[illegible]	23,014,997	21,214,038	52.85	50.33	50.86
Canada	567,513	634,566	757,586	33,814,7[illegible]	38,450,325	43,129,150	59.58	60.59	56.93
France	423,704	472,848	429,816	24,803,13[illegible]	23,409,860	22,943,844	58.54	49.51	53.78
Netherlands	367,790	197,430	250,464	18,431,46[illegible]	9,764,452	12,769,816	50.11	49.46	50.98
Brazil	358,564	163,860	263,683	20,834,[illegible]	8,813,994	15,126,811	58.11	53.79	57.37
Spain	302,177	175,622	28,666	15,154,806	8,049,853	1,546,057	50.15	45.84	53.93
United Kingdom	205,205	175,163	218,327	10,859,058	8,788,003	10,353,713	52.92	50.17	47.42
Sweden	192,075	227,299	136,312	10,760,996	11,922,624	7,180,695	56.02	62.07	52.68
Germany, F.R. (West)	177,637	174,841	221,511	9,001,460	9,499,462	11,549,936	50.67	53.48	52.14
Yugoslavia	151,848	—	128,058	7,398,295	—	6,039,033	48.72	—	47.16
Argentina	133,782	73,314	85,051	7,259,315	3,879,256	4,280,282	54.26	29.00	50.33
Belgium	131,518	177,844	558,192	7,179,920	9,117,645	25,233,327	54.59	51.27	45.21
Total, above	6,026,445	5,018,747	5,184,705	334,324,911	272,359,930	281,498,290	55.48	54.27	54.29
Total, other nations	333,564	542,257	519,100	18,273,855	28,319,405	26,010,134	54.78	52.23	50.11
Total, all nations	6,360,009	5,561,004	5,703,805	352,598,766	300,679,335	307,508,424	55.44	54.07	53.91
Bituminous coal, other	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Canada	1,170,388	900,820	1,153,855	48,446,004	37,558,021	44,755,680	41.39	41.69	38.79
United Kingdom	267,996	325,196	21,351	12,053,400	13,243,354	1,056,845	44.98	40.72	49.50
France$z228,935	338,092	—	9,789,467	12,035,151	—	42.76	35.60	—	
Denmark	194,711	207,179	—	10,006,454	7,459,248	—	51.39	36.00	—
Netherlands	175,696	214,800	—	8,051,967	9,581,026	—	45.83	44.60	—
China, T.	121,241	65,881	—	4,637,157	2,432,936	—	38.25	36.93	—
Spain	113,067	133,380	—	4,558,519	7,097,011	—	40.32	53.21	—
Germany, F.R. (West)	101,675	50,119	168,411	5,025,489	2,357,060	8,014,767	49.43	47.03	47.59
Total, above	2,373,709	2,235,467	1,343,617	102,568,477	91,763,807	53,827,292	43.21	41.05	40.06
Total, other nations	470,535	469,301	267,640	18,835,066	17,207,223	11,193,824	40.03	36.67	41.82
Total, all nations	2,844,244	2,704,768	1,611,257	121,403,543	108,971,030	65,021,116	44.89	40.29	40.35
Lignite									
Total, all nations	1,601	2,485	1,343	286,942	302,439	283,137	179.23	121.71	210.82

	Physical Value (Quantity in short tons)			Dollar Value (Dollar Value)			Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton (Avg. Value, per short ton)		
Coal coke for use as fuel									
Canada	145,061	87,865	109,289	6,000,857	4,118,507	5,236,240	41.37	60.69	47.91
Total, other nations	108,535	131,065	51,275	8,092,237	9,118,726	3,602,633	74.56	69.57	70.26
Total, all nations	253,596	198,930	160,564	14,093,094	13,237,233	8,838,873	55.59	66.54	55.05
Petroleum coke, except calcined									
Canada	138,736	—	119,754	4,982,884	—	3,238,252	35.92	—	27.04
Japan	136,583	175,207	44,762	6,251,568	6,874,507	1,536,220	45.77	39.24	34.32
Belgium	99,951	53,219	99,954	2,688,665	2,425,212	2,411,596	26.90	45.57	24.13
Total, above	375,270	228,426	264,470	13,923,117	9,299,719	7,186,068	37.10	40.71	27.17
Total, other nations	222,775	362,403	437,831	9,482,727	15,348,282	13,254,397	42.57	42.35	30.27
Total, all nations	598,045	590,829	702,301	23,405,844	24,648,001	20,440,465	39.14	41.72	29.10
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	94	42	613	12,544	5,537	83,291	133.45	131.83	144.03
Anthracite									
Total, all nations	248,[illegible]	95,997	131,341	13,530,439	5,806,587	6,229,805	54.52	60.49	47.43.

Imports:

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Bituminous coal									
Total, all nations	96,806	152	32,615	2,583,620	7,132	655,770	26.74	46.92	20.11
Coke, suitable for fuel									
Total, all nations	11,591	35,900	299,953	869,729	1,936,982	26,522,565	75.03	53.95	88.42
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	1,673	3,078	1,033	72,034	127,080	31,174	43.06	41.29	30.18
Coal, other & lignite									
Total, all nations	42,678	2,135	119,073	1,301,820	89,505	4,002,044	30.36	41.92	33.61

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES.

Jan. 25-30 — Conexpo '81, Construction Equipment Exposition, Astrodomain, Houston, Tex. Information: Pat Eugenio, CIMA, 111 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

Jan. 19-23 — 7th Annual Conference on Explosives & Blasting Technique, Del Webb's Townhouse, Phoenix, Ariz. Contact: Calvin J. Konya, 216-474-8436.

Jan. 28-29 — Course on Coal Preparation Plants, Hyatt Regency, Lexington, Ky., by American Coal Training Institute, P.O. Box 7460, Monroe, La. 71203. Also Feb. 25-26 at Charleston House Holiday Inn, Charleston, W. Va.; March 25-26, Marriott Downtown, Atlanta, Ga., and April 8-9 Pittsburgh Marriott, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb. 25-27 — 7th Annual PLM Coal Conference on Production & Transportation at Galleria Plaza Hotel, Houston, Tex. Information: Julie M. Kaplove, PLM Inc., 50 California St., San Francisco, Cal. 94111. Telephone: 415-989-1860.

March 2-3 — 1st National Coal Testing Conference at Lexington Center, Lexington, Ky. Sponsored by Standard Laboratories, Charleston, W.Va. Information: Karen Gallagher 304-343-5173.

March 9-11 — 8th Annual Energy Technology Conference & Exposition at Sheraton Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Information: Government Institutes, P.O. Box 1096, Rockville, Md. 20850. Telephone: 301-251-9250.

May 10-13 — American Mining Congress 1981 Coal Convention, St. Louis, Mo. Information: AMC, Suite 300, 1920 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-861-2800.

June 11-17 — Bergbau '81, World's Largest International Mining Exhibition, Dusseldorf, West Germany.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 20.

JAN

12

1981

JAN

26

1981

Coal Industry News
COAL'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

V003461610627 00VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
4520 EAST WESY HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

Bi-weekly $2.00 1-26-81 C2350-1 U January 26, 1981 Volume 5, Number 2

The Reagan Years:

WHAT WILL THEY MEAN TO COAL?

By PAUL FEINE

WASHINGTON

As the nation embarks on its voyage with Ronald Reagan at the helm, many energy industry officials have succumbed to the temptation of patting each other on the back and commenting on how rosy the future looks for energy activity.

With coal as with other fuels, what eventually happens under President Reagan's stewardship is likely to be far less revolutionary and free-market oriented than the President's most ardent supporters would have us believe, yet far more constructive and productive than his detractors fear.

There is one great advantage coal has now that it has not enjoyed at the dawn of previous administrations. While Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter all extolled the virtues of coal as the country's most abundant domestic energy source, their endorsements were largely in principle, rather than specific plans for the use of coal.

Now, if the initial signs of the incoming administration are carried through in positive actions, there is a healthy commitment not only to the greatly increased use of coal to meet the nation's energy needs, but also to policies designed to facilitate the mining, production, transportation, and end-use of coal.

The key figures in the Reagan administration who will be most influential in determining the outlook for coal over the next several years include Secretary of the Interior James Watt, Secretary of Energy James Edwards, and Director of the Office of Management and Budget David Stockman. All three have a substantial background in energy matters, albeit from different perspectives.

Continued on Page 11

Industry Experts: 'Great Coal Boom' Yet To Come

By GENE SMITH

The coal industry produced a record 835.4-million tons last year, the Department of Energy reported. This was an increase of 6.9 percent over the 1979 total and represented a greater gain than had been forecast by the National Coal Association.

DOE also reported that coal exports for the first 11 months jumped

(Continued on Page 6)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE. . .

CONRAIL COMMITS $26.5-MILLION to Port of Philadelphia to triple coal-handling capacity. (Page 2)

COAL HAS BECOME AUSTRALIA'S major export, ousting wool. (Page 12)

ELK RIVER BAGHOUSE PASSES 2-year test with flying colors. (Page 8)

SALT RIVER CONVEYORS help power plant meet soaring Arizona demand. (Page 10)

EXPORTS

STEAM COAL (521.3120) EXPORTS FOR OCTOBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	Export Customs District
Canada	1,851	83,115	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	739	27,050	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	12,128	514,469	Detroit, Mich.
"	1,155,670	47,821,370	Cleveland, Ohio
"	1,170,388	48,446,004	
Mexico	6,642	304,517	Laredo, Tex.
"	1,305	67,195	El Paso, Tex.
"	7,947	371,712	
Venezuela	21	2,730	Houston, Tex.
Peru	1	4,470	Miami, Fla.
Chile	65,866	2,296,929	Philadelphia, Pa.
Finland	26,707	1,061,148	Norfolk, Va.
"	24,627	974,060	Mobile, Ala.
"	51,334	2,035,228	
Denmark	132,841	6,756,076	Norfolk, Va.
"	61,870	3,250,378	New Orleans, La.
"	194,711	10,006,454	
United Kingdom	—	50,000	New York, N.Y.
"	124,006	4,853,891	Baltimore, Md.
"	143,990	7,149,509	Norfolk, Va.
"	267,996	12,053,400	
Taiwan	121,241	4,837,157	New Orleans, La.
Ireland	7,391	462,026	Norfolk, Va.
"	16,484	775,642	Galveston, Tex.
"	23,875	1,237,668	
Netherlands	11,878	498,804	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	71,330	2,836,018	Baltimore, Md.
"	92,488	4,717,055	Norfolk, Va.
"	175,696	8,051,967	
Italy	48,022	1,863,285	Baltimore, Md.
Belgium	89,826	3,236,818	Norfolk, Va.
Portugal	14,958	852,697	Mobile, Ala.
France	52,036	1,858,449	Baltimore, Md.
"	176,899	7,931,047	Norfolk, Va.
"	228,935	9,789,487	
Greece	4,982	225,019	Mobile, Ala.
Fed. Rep. of Germany	35,387	1,503,939	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	63,189	3,441,550	Norfolk, Va.
"	3,099	80,000	Galveston, Tex.
"	101,675	5,025,489	
Spain	54,784	2,245,282	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	58,283	2,313,237	Norfolk, Va.
"	113,067	4,558,519	
Romania	34,448	1,117,213	Baltimore, Md.
"	32,134	1,085,917	New Orleans, La.
"	66,582	2,203,130	
Japan	36,402	1,813,255	New Orleans, La.
"	60,719	2,692,125	Los Angeles, Calif.
"	97,121	4,505,380	
Total	2,844,244	121,403,543	

METALLURGICAL COAL (521.3110) EXPORTS FOR OCTOBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	Export Customs District
Canada	230	6,670	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	69	3,000	Detroit, Mich.
"	567,214	33,805,116	Cleveland, Ohio
	567,513	33,814,786	
Mexico	49,834	2,735,162	Norfolk, Va.
"	1,040	50,019	Laredo, Tex.
	50,874	2,785,181	
Honduras	6	1,306	Mobile, Ala.
Chile	31,566	1,782,229	
Brazil	358,564	20,834,785	Norfolk, Va.
Argentina	48,331	2,725,189	Baltimore, Md.
"	85,451	4,534,126	Norfolk, Va.
	133,782	7,259,315	
Turkey	43,693	2,158,293	Norfolk, Va.
Ireland	7,382	508,566	Norfolk, Va.
Sweden	12,433	668,884	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	179,642	10,092,132	Baltimore, Md.
	192,075	10,760,996	
United Kingdom	205,205	10,859,058	Norfolk, Va.
Ireland	50,109	2,947,111	Norfolk, Va.
Romania	41,937	2,135,800	Norfolk, Va.
Netherlands	50,500	2,550,303	Baltimore, Md.
"	317,290	16,081,162	Norfolk, Va.
	367,790	18,631,465	
Belgium	66	12,999	New York, N.Y.
"	70,699	3,763,148	Norfolk, Va.
"	60,753	3,403,773	Mobile, Ala.
	131,518	7,179,920	
Italy	612,522	32,374,670	Norfolk, Va.
France	11,049	636,293	Baltimore, Md.
"	412,655	24,166,837	Norfolk, Va.
	423,704	24,803,130	
Pakistan	26,472	1,597,031	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fed. Rep. of Germany	5,092	177,870	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	122,145	5,949,430	Baltimore, Md.
"	50,400	2,874,152	Norfolk, Va.
	177,637	9,001,460	
Yugoslavia	151,848	7,398,295	Norfolk, Va.
Spain	302,177	15,154,806	Norfolk, Va.
Gibraltar	20,054	1,039,600	Norfolk, Va.
Rep. of Korea	11,294	771,426	Baltimore, Md.
"	23,091	1,123,622	Norfolk, Va.
	34,385	1,895,048	
Kuwait	51	2,190	Savannah, Ga.
Japan	39,200	2,867,514	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	468,739	27,140,835	Baltimore, Md.
"	1,531,293	86,129,749	Norfolk, Va.
"	243,669	13,791,137	Mobile, Ala.
"	86,023	5,245,240	New Orleans, La.
"	33,186	1,477,750	Los Angeles, Calif.
	2,402,110	136,452,225	
Egypt	27,035	1,422,500	Norfolk, Va.
Total	6,390,009	352,598,766	

ANTHRACITE COAL (521.3170) EXPORTS FOR OCTOBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	Export Customs District
Canada	977	60,333	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	4,060	255,651	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	30,941	1,952,382	New York, N.Y.
"	29,367	1,600,403	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	107	5,880	Seattle, Wash.
"	417	27,970	Detroit, Mich.
	65,869	3,902,619	
Mexico	1,449	140,442	Laredo, Tex.
"	50	4,125	El Paso, Tex.
"	22	3,201	San Diego, Calif.
	1,521	147,768	
Australia	4	5,400	San Francisco, Calif.
Venezuela	79	10,758	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chile	192	47,503	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brazil	4,934	372,535	Philadelphia, Pa.
Argentina	11	2,500	Philadelphia, Pa.
Netherlands	24,740	1,462,087	Philadelphia, Pa.
France	76	8,500	New York, N.Y.
"	39,807	2,041,096	Philadelphia, Pa.
	39,883	2,049,596	
Fed. Rep. of Germany	152	13,589	New York, N.Y.
"	14,440	1,159,036	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	2	2,000	Houston, Tex.
	14,594	1,174,625	
Saudi Arabia	6	1,596	Norfolk, Va.
Rep. of Korea	81,071	3,159,707	Philadelphia, Pa.
Japan	15,257	1,193,745	Philadelphia, Pa.
Total	248,161	13,530,439	

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES.

Jan. 25-30 — Conexpo '81, Construction Equipment Exposition, Astrodomain, Houston, Tex. Information: Pat Eugenio, CIMA, 111 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

Jan. 28-29 — Course on Coal Preparation Plants, Hyatt Regency, Lexington, Ky., by American Coal Training Institute, P.O. Box 7460, Monroe, La. 71203. Also Feb. 25-26 at Charleston House Holiday Inn, Charleston, W. Va.; March 25-26, Marriott Downtown, Atlanta, Ga., and April 8-9 Pittsburgh Marriott, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jan. 29-30 — Energy Law: A Time of Change by Federal Energy Bar Association at Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. Information: Ernest Wilerson, Director, Center for Advanced Legal Training, 240 Central Park South, New York, N.Y. 10019. Telephone: 212-757-2848.

Feb. 12-13 — Introductory Course on Environmental Laws & Regulations by Government Institutes at Stouffer's National Center Hotel, Washington, D.C. Also March 19-20 at Sir Francis Drake Hotel San Francisco, Cal. Advanced Course, April 13-14 at Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. Information: Government Institutes, P.O. Box 1096, Rockville, Md. 20850. Telephone: 301-251-9250.

Jan. 29- Feb. 1 — National Railroad Construction & Maintenance Association Convention, Hotel Royal Plaza, Lake Buena Vista, Fla. Information: Larry Shields, Executive Director, NRC/MAI, 9331 Waymond Ave., Highland, Ind. 46322.

Feb. 25-27 — 7th Annual PLM Coal Conference on Production & Transportation at Galleria Plaza Hotel, Houston, Tex. Information: Julie M. Kaplove, PLM Inc., 50 California St., San Francisco, Cal. 94111. Telephone: 415-989-1860.

Feb. 22-26 — Society of Mining Engineers at AIME Annual Meeting, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Project Financing in Development of Mineral Resources, Economics & Econometric Forecasting and Professional Engineer Review Course in Mining Engineering, Part II. Information: General Member Services, SME, Caller No. D., Littleton, Col. 80127. Telephone: 303-973-9550.

June 11-17 — Bergbau '81, World's Largest International Mining Exhibition, Dusseldorf, West Germany.

DOMESTIC

	1/3/81	12/27/80	1/5/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	13,295	10,570	12,835
Bituminous, year to date	13,295	821,265	12,835
Anthracite, recent week	85	26	84
Anthracite, year to date	85	5,315	84
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	91,707	72,905	87,807
Bituminous, year to date	91,707	5,614,014	87,807
Anthracite, recent week	165	139	160
Anthracite, year to date	165	27,090	160

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Reports.

	Week Ending 12/6/80	11/29/80	12/8/79
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	625	500	472
Georgia	1	2	10
Illinois	1,195	1,057	1,170
Indiana	627	475	567
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,472	1,940	1,960
Western	949	729	789
Total, Ky.	3,421	2,669	2,749
Maryland	115	85	120
Ohio	875	585	883
Pennsylvania	2,196	1,700	1,980
Tennessee	326	260	190
Virginia	1,066	896	788
West Virginia	2,249	2,095	2,142
Total, eastern	12,890	10,326	11,051
Western			
Alaska	12	13	15
Arizona	180	200	250
Arkansas	11	5	17
Colorado	442	422	321
Iowa	12	10	11
Kansas	8	3	17
Missouri	117	111	122
Montana	736	631	818
New Mexico	279	194	189
North Dakota	267	298	336
Oklahoma	93	29	109
Texas	550	510	357
Utah	153	198	288
Washington	110	102	95
Wyoming	1,634	1,433	1,544
Total, western	4,624	4,159	4,489
Total, United States	17,320	14,485	15,540

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report

	10/80	9/80	10/79
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	280.0	282.8	284.1
Bituminous & lignite	257.3	259.5	260.9
Production employees			
Coal mining	214.8	217.4	219.2
Bituminous & lignite	211.8	214.5	216.3
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	40.9	40.7	41.5
Bituminous & lignite	40.9	40.7	41.5
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	10.94	10.92	10.44
Bituminous & lignite	10.97	10.95	10.47
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	447.45	444.44	427.87
Bituminous & lignite	448.67	445.67	429.11

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics — Employment and Earnings.

	Week Ended 12/27/80	12/20/80	12/29/79
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	671	1,501	590
Baltimore and Ohio	3,901	7,083	2,799
Chesapeake and Ohio	8,604	15,712	7,515
Consolidated Rail Corp.	4,372	8,777	5,051
Norfolk and Western	8,253	18,491	8,725
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	280	232	236
Western Maryland	1,095	2,465	772
Other, eastern district	364	352	9
Total, eastern district	27,540	54,614	25,697
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	1,074	2,419	1,327
Illinois Central Gulf	2,403	4,996	2,117
Louisville & Nashville	8,250	14,224	3,732
Southern Railway	5,349	9,270	5,353
Other, southern district	1	—	—
Total, southern district	17,077	30,909	18,529
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	760	1,474	564
Burlington Northern	19,604	20,935	18,106
Chicago & North Western	399	379	396
Denver & Rio Grande Western	2,642	4,233	2,383
Kansas City Southern	36	99	99
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	453	675	993
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	75	72	46
Missouri Pacific	1,930	4,633	2,531
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	106
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	473
Soo Line	46	80	170
Union Pacific	2,337	3,312	3,704
Other, western district	7	18	2
Total, western district	28,289	36,210	20,563
Total, all districts	72,906	121,733	73,789

	Week Ended 1/10/81	1/3/81	1/12/80
Transportation: Inland Rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock no. 3	229,110	202,330	279,408
Allegheny River, Lock no. 2	10,500	10,500	52,500
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	197,194	246,512	212,100

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	10/80	9/80	10/79
Bituminous and lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	45,011	47,829	42,895
Coke plants	5,099	4,785	6,377
Other industrial	6,100	5,650	5,517
Residential and commercial	700	350	661
Total	56,910	58,614	55,450
Coal year stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	177,564	170,777	147,497
Coke plants	8,445	8,175	9,647
Other industrial	10,000	9,500	9,903
Total	196,009	188,452	167,047
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	73	84	75
Coke plants	9	9	27
Other industrial	75	75	48
Residential and commercial	150	150	119
Total	307	318	269
Coal year stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	4,481	4,291	2,452
Coke plants	42	38	77
Other industrial	125	125	57
Total	4,648	4,454	2,586

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report.

Coal User Production	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (mil.Kwh., 1/10/81)	48,692	42,727	46,196
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Week ended, 1/10/81)	2,327	2,309	2,350
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, Oct. 1980)	7,809,185	7,302,604	8,580,759
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, Nov. 1980)	427,394	436,676	423,244
Motor vehicle production, total (week ended, 1/10/81)	132,142	278	144,243
Machine tools:			
Net new orders ($000, 11/80)	331,700	330,000	432,900
Shipments ($000, 11/80)	398,400	439,800	361,300

	11/80	10/80	11/79
Price Indexes			
Coal	475.7	471.0	455.4
Anthracite	491.2	479.4	418.6
Chestnut, Pa., mine	426.7	426.7	372.6
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., Mine	N.A.	545.1	479.6
Bituminous	474.3	469.9	455.6
Domestic sizes	584.8	584.2	581.4
Retail dealers	276.7	276.4	275.0
Industrial sizes, spot	396.4	399.3	394.4
Steam electric utility	120.1	123.4	118.7
Manufacturing	252.8	252.4	250.2
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	706.2
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	710.4	710.4	[illegible]
Industrial sizes, contract	135.3	133.4	128.6
Steam electric utility	164.9	160.[illegible]	148.9
Manufacturing	120.2	120.2	116.8
Metallurgical, high volatile	98.9	99.0	104.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	431.2
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	423.1	427.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. — Not Available

FACTS & FIGURES

EXPORTS

	Physical Value: Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value: Dollar Value			Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton: Avg. Value, per short ton		
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Japan	1,753,275	2,402,110	937,753	101,415,380	136,452,225	55,501,750	57.84	56.81	59.19
Italy	668,884	612,522	266,460	35,309,100	32,309,108	14,077,853	52.79	52.85	52.83
Canada	627,361	567,513	581,253	38,011,617	33,814,786	33,644,194	60.59	59.58	57.88
Belgium	425,267	131,518	493,873	21,554,408	7,179,920	24,347,042	50.68	54.59	49.30
Spain	372,527	302,177	88,589	19,486,667	15,154,806	4,436,386	52.31	50.15	50.10
Brazil	286,789	358,584	239,207	15,701,469	20,834,785	13,251,147	54.75	58.11	55.40
Germany, F.R. (West)	194,554	177,637	356,802	10,354,343	9,001,460	16,707,704	53.22	50.67	46.83
Netherlands	172,697	367,790	111,609	8,490,322	18,431,465	5,767,632	19.16	50.11	51.65
Romania	124,173	41,937	49,488	6,063,321	2,135,800	2,448,770	48.83	50.93	49.44
France	116,835	423,704	365,831	7,181,516	24,903,130	19,907,347	61.47	58.54	54.42
Egypt	115,788	27,035	—	6,688,339	1,422,500	—	57.76	52.62	—
Algeria	109,092	—	—	5,890,279	—	—	—	—	—
Total, above	4,967,222	5,412,507	3,490,925	276,146,767	301,605,547	190,089,805	55.59	55.72	54.4[illegible]
Total, other nations	428,551	947,502	1,031,780	22,606,878	50,993,219	51,441,124	52.75	53.82	49.8[illegible]
Total, all nations	5,395,773	6,360,009	4,522,705	298,753,645	352,598,766	241,530,929	55.37	55.44	53.4[illegible]
Bituminous coal, other	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Canada	1,341,848	1,170,388	1,251,042	55,262,584	48,446,004	48,914,000	41.20	41.39	39.10
France	350,163	228,935	62,476	12,637,981	9,780,487	1,946,792	36.09	42.78	31.16
Belgium	265,456	69,828	12,315	9,075,321	3,236,818	354,621	34.19	36.03	28.80
Japan	253,073	97,121	—	11,831,806	4,505,380	—	46.75	46.39	—
Germany, F.R.(West)	237,544	101,675	68,972	11,138,500	5,025,489	3,007,430	46.89	49.43	44.91
Denmark	223,709	194,711	—	8,940,622	10,006,454	—	39.97	51.39	—
China, Tiawan	206,262	121,241	—	7,760,281	4,637,157	—	37.62	38.25	—
Italy	183,016	48,022	—	7,105,778	1,863,285	—	38.83	38.80	—
Spain	114,647	113,067	—	6,396,470	4,558,515	—	55.79	40.32	—
Netherlands	100,638	175,696	55,084	3,841,506	8,051,967	2,148,802	38.17	45.83	39.01
Total, above	3,276,155	2,340,682	1,447,889	134,010,329	100,120,580	56,371,645	40.90	42.77	38.93
Total, other nations	233,524	364,086	46,506	10,059,396	21,282,983	1,865,129	43.06	58.46	40.54
Total, all nations	3,509,679	2,704,768	1,494,395	144,069,665	121,403,543	58,258,774	—	—	—
Lignite									
Total, all nations	1,235	1,601	2,740	240,115	286,942	209,075	186.86	179.23	76.30

	Physical Value: Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value: Dollar Value			Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton: Avg. Value, per short ton		
Coal coke for use as fuel									
Canada	101,995	145,061	94,320	4,201,895	6,000,857	5,152,121	41.20	41.37	54.82
Total, other nations	42,762	108,535	79,104	5,050,405	8,092,237	3,864,239	118.11	74.58	48.85
Total, all nations	144,757	253,596	173,424	9,252,300	14,093,094	9,016,360	63.92	55.57	51.99
Petroleum coke, except calcined									
Japan	101,512	136,583	246,878	4,168,246	6,251,568	7,584,081	41.06	45.77	30.72
Belgium	58,583	99,951	114,761	2,929,165	2,668,665	2,914,027	50.00	26.90	25.39
Canada	40,931	138,736	127,428	1,558,379	4,982,884	3,362,447	38.07	35.92	26.39
Total, above	201,026	375,270	489,067	8,655,790	13,923,117	13,860,555	43.06	37.10	28.34
Total, other nations	80,632	222,775	173,760	3,192,969	9,482,727	5,541,686	39.60	42.57	31.89
Total, all nations	281,658	598,045	662,827	11,848,749	23,405,844	19,402,241	42.07	39.14	29.29
Briquettes for fuel									
Total, all nations	242	94	630	26,918	12,544	105,158	111.23	133.45	166.92
Anthracite									
Total, all nations	79,692	248,161	152,955	4,851,934	13,530,439	8,859,955	60.88	54.52	57.93

Imports:

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Bituminous coal									
Total, all nations	109	96,608	90,625	9,957	2,583,620	2,171,235	91.35	26.74	23.96
Coke, suitable for fuel									
Total, all nations	56,355	11,591	189,745	4,212,297	869,729	14,743,089	74.75	75.03	86.85
Briquettes for fuel									
Total, all nations	255	1,673	1,240	9,830	72,034	37,595	37.76	43.06	30.32
Coal, other and lignite									
Total, all nations	2,555	42,878	38,587	108,675	1,301,820	1,182,339	42.53	30.36	28.87

INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS
Düsseldorf, West Germany
June 11-17, 1981

INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS
Düsseldorf, West Germany
June 11-17, 1981

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 19-20.

2/10/81 C2350-1 U

Coal Industry News

COAL'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

Bi-weekly $2.00 | February 9, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 3

V003461610627 00VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
4520 EAST WEST HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

GREAT PLAINS: CAN IT RISE LIKE 'PHOENIX' FROM ASHES?

By PAUL FEINE

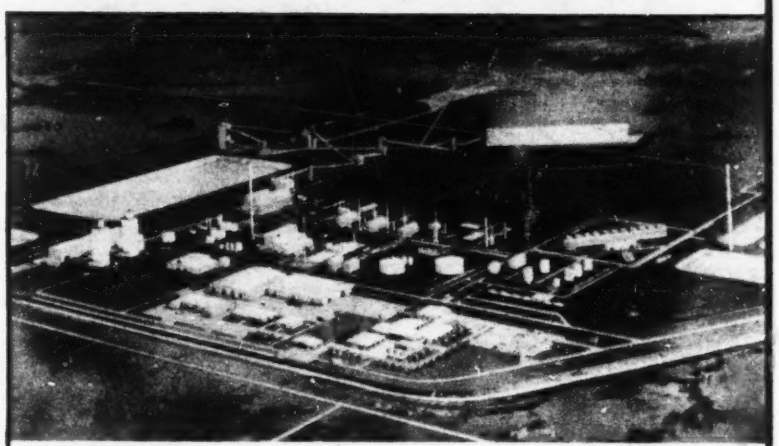
WASHINGTON — Like the proverbial Phoenix rising from the ashes, the on-again, off-again Great Plains coal gasificaton project, which no longer than a month ago had been given up for dead, has now been given a transfusion and artificial respiration by its chief sponsor, American Natural Resources Company, and may be ready to come back to life again.

With a splash of publicity and many crossed fingers, American Natural and its other partners in the venture brought forth last Monday a new financing plan, a new partnership agreement, a new regulatory posture for the entire project, and new hopes that what American Natural chairman Arthur R. Seder, Jr. called "in all probability the last effort to finance the project" will meet the objections of intervenors who have thwarted previous attempts to bring the project to fruition.

Three major specific changes were made in the financing plan discussed at the second of two "settlement conferences" at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) early in January.

First, the partners in the construction project would give up all regulatory protection for their debt and equity investment in the plant, planned for construction in Mercer County, North Dakota, other than the loan guarantees for which they have applied to the Department of Energy. (DOE).

Second, the consortium building the plant, the first commercial-scale coal gasification project planned for this country, would not be able to recover from eventual customers any of its investment in the project during the construction phase of the project.



OFF-AGAIN ON-AGAIN GREAT PLAINS GASIFICATION PROJECT MAY BE ON-AGAIN.

Third, the partners would not seek a cost-of-service tariff from the FERC, but would rather seek advance Commission approval of specific sales contracts at set prices calculated to be in line with the highest-cost deregulated natural gas supplies now being purchased

(Continued on Page 20)

A Changing American Life-Style?

Stoves Make Comeback As Home Heating Units

By GENE SMITH

Pennsylvania anthracite mine operators consider home heating little more than the latest fad, but those who have gone back to coal are ecstatic.

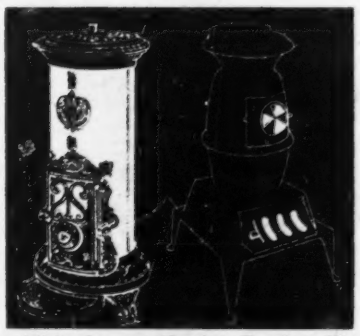
"Since we put in our Petit Godin, we've never enjoyed Winter as much, even though this has been an awfully cold one," says Emily Skinner, a psychologist who lives on Plum Island, Newbury, Mass.

"And our fuel bill is just about half what it was last year," chimes her husband, Charles, also a psychologist.

Walter Tomaszewski, a photojournalist of Rutherford, N.J., echoes the Skinners' enthusiasm. In November 1979 he installed a German-built Wesco ceramic tile stove in his living room at a cost of $975. The Tomaszewski home is a typical New Jersey two-floor dwelling with a finished attic. It was heated entirely with oil until the Weso arrived. Now, oil is used only on the coldest days.

"This Winter we've spent just $425 on coal and oil against the $1,000 we poured into 67-cent-a-gallon oil in the Winter of 1978-79," Tomaszewski boasts, adding that he also built an "oven attachment" that is used for cooking atop the stove.

John W. Bartok, Jr., a professor and extension agricultural engineer at the University of Connecticut, believes that "a switch to a coal or wood stove in three or four rooms that are 'lived in' makes good sense." The professor specializes in the installation and operation of such stoves and has written a book, "Heating With Coal,"



published recently by Garden Way Publishing of Charlotte, Vt.

Under a heading, "Will a Coal Stove Change Your Life Style?", Bartok wrote:

"It takes a special family to tolerate some of the inconvenience of a coal stove. If you become serious about using coal, you must commit at least half-an-hour a day to the operation and maintenance of the stove. A daily routine may consist of rising a little earlier to fire up the stove so that the house is warm when the rest of the family gets up. During the day, an occasional check is probably all that is needed. At night, the fire needs to be banked and a safety check made to see that no combustibles have been left near the stove. Also, once a day you must remove the ashes, a rather messy job."

Continued on Page 13

INSIDE THIS ISSUE. . .

NW's FISHWICK INSISTS booming export market for steam coal still not permanent. (Page 12)

GOV. ROCKEFELLER 'CAUTIOUSLY OPTIMISTIC' for coal in Reagan Administration. (Page 9)

PITTSTON JOINS PORT PROJECT at Baltimore. (Page 5)

CORA COAL TERMINAL TO HANDLE 15-million tons of coal at Mississippi site. (Page 8)

Coal Industry News Bought By Whitney Communications

NEW YORK — Whitney Communications Corporation is continuing its expansion into energy-related publishing with the purchase of Coal Industry News.

"Our interest in this highly visible and increasingly important publishing area began three years ago with our acquisition of The Oil Daily," said Walter N. Thayer, President of WCC. "We have increased

(Continued on Page 20)

DOMESTIC

	1/17/81	1/10/81	1/19/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	14,965	14,805	14,985
Bituminous, year to date	32,820	17,855	33,735
Anthracite, recent week	28	35	115
Anthracite, year to date	87	59	207
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	103,207	102,095	102,344
Bituminous, year to date	226,345	123,138	231,654
Anthracite, recent week	149	131	448
Anthracite, year to date	445	296	1,057

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Reports.

Week Ending	12/20/80	12/13/80	12/29/79
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	624	630	458
Georgia	2	2	16
Illinois	1,452	1,250	1,121
Indiana	574	640	474
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,135	2,390	2,148
Western	967	950	947
Total, Ky.	3,101	3,340	3,095
Maryland	88	140	48
Ohio	850	910	836
Pennsylvania	2,507	2,240	1,737
Tennessee	329	330	284
Virginia	1,083	995	979
West Virginia	2,236	2,330	2,226
Total, eastern	12,847	12,807	11,274
Western			
Alaska	10	11	16
Arizona	225	200	221
Arkansas	9	10	15
Colorado	467	490	363
Iowa	11	11	15
Kansas	2	12	16
Missouri	115	130	111
Montana	859	804	837
New Mexico	276	280	221
North Dakota	310	350	300
Oklahoma	95	105	110
Texas	545	585	440
Utah	159	190	237
Washington	110	105	94
Wyoming	1,610	1,755	1,516
Total, western	4,803	5,038	4,516
Total, United States	17,650	17,845	15,790

In short tons (000).

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report.

	11/80	10/80	11/79
Coal Labor			
All employes			
Coal mining	266.0	261.8	265.5
Bituminous & lignite	262.7	258.5	262.5
Production employees			
Coal mining	220.2	216.1	220.5
Bituminous & lignite	217.2	213.1	217.6
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	40.4	40.6	41.3
Bituminous & lignite	40.4	40.6	41.3
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.18	10.93	10.44
Bituminous & lignite	11.22	10.97	10.47
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	451.67	443.76	431.7
Bituminous & lignite	453.29	445.38	432.41

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics — Employment and Earnings.

Week Ended	1/17/81	1/10/81	1/19/80
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	835	660	1,229
Baltimore and Ohio	4,870	4,098	3,806
Chesapeake and Ohio	10,845	11,054	11,045
Consolidated Rail Corp.	6,361	6,813	8,098
Norfork and Western	16,181	15,374	15,855
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	146	1	390
Western Maryland	747	1,576	1,372
Other eastern district	125	47	3
Total, eastern district	40,110	39,623	41,798
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,012	1,784	2,020
Illinois Central Gulf	4,618	4,533	3,705
Louisville & Nashville	12,887	11,999	11,729
Southern Railway	8,364	7,889	7,452
Other, southern district	3	1	—
Total, southern district	27,884	26,206	24,906
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,423	1,341	1,421
Burlington Northern	21,258	22,423	19,879
Chicago & North Western	240	231	617
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,718	4,131	2,994
Kansas City Southern	101	108	125
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	1,136	1,117	1,129
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	102	88	42
Missouri Pacific	4,122	3,654	4,197
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	132
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	886
Soo Line	80	104	214
Union Pacific	3,032	3,069	4,002
Other, western district	1	—	1
Total, western district	35,213	38,266	35,639
Total, all districts	103,207	102,095	102,343

	1/24/81	1/17/81	1/26/80
Transportation: inland rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock no.3	355,360	278,750	376,972
Allegheny River, Lock no. 2	25,200	7,200	50,400
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	251,500	225,700	265,800

In short tons through locks.

Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	11/80	10/80	11/79
Bituminous and lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	45,642	45,011	42,888
Coke plants	5,142	5,099	6,112
Other industrial	5,800	6,100	5,898
Residential and commercial	750	700	814
Total	57,334	56,910	55,712
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	179,472	177,584	155,241
Coke plants	8,563	8,445	9,860
Other industrial	11,000	11,000	9,868
Total	199,035	197,009	174,969
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	56	73	92
Coke plants	9	9	26
Other industrial	75	75	48
Residential and commercial	150	150	119
Total	290	307	285
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	4,661	4,481	2,496
Coke plants	43	42	123
Other industrial	165	125	134
Total	4,869	4,648	2,753

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., 1/24/81)	46,787	49,789	45,021
Steel (Short tons, thousands, 1/24/81)	2,406	2,351	2,385
Cement, Portland, U.S. ship. (short tons, 10/80)	7,809,185	7,302,604	8,580,759
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, 12/80)	438,929	427,394	434,702
Motor veh. production, total (week ended, 1/24/81)	151,091	150,670	148,664
Machine tools:			
Net new orders ($000, 12/80)	301,700	329,050	402,300
Shipments ($000, 12/80)	488,650	400,150	399,100

	12/80	11/80	12/79
Price Indexes			
Coal	475.7	475.7	457.8
Anthracite	497.9	491.2	423.7
Chestnut, Pa., mine	435.3	426.7	381.1
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	554.9	N.A.	480.4
Bituminous	474.1	474.3	457.9
Domestic sizes	587.3	584.8	577.6
Retail	277.8	276.7	273.3
Industrial sizes, spot	396.4	396.4	394.5
Steam electric utility	120.3	120.1	119.4
Manufacturing	251.9	252.8	249.4
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	706.2
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	710.4	710.4	703.6
Industrial sizes, contract	135.2	135.3	129.5
Industrial sizes, contract	135.2	135.3	129.5
Steam electric utility	184.6	184.9	150.6
Manufacturing	120.2	120.2	116.8
Metallurgical, high volatile	99.0	98.9	104.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	431.2
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	427.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. — Not Available

EXPORTS

	Physical Value: Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value: Dollar Value			Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton: Avg. Value, per short ton		
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Japan	1,753,275	2,402,110	937,753	101,415,380	136,452,225	55,501,750	57.84	56.81	59.19
Italy	668,884	612,522	266,460	35,309,106	32,309,106	14,077,853	52.79	52.85	52.83
Canada	627,361	567,513	581,253	38,011,617	33,814,786	33,644,194	60.59	59.58	57.88
Belgium	425,267	131,518	493,873	21,554,408	7,179,920	24,347,042	50.68	54.59	49.30
Spain	372,527	302,177	88,589	19,486,667	15,154,806	4,438,366	52.31	50.15	50.10
Brazil	286,769	358,564	239,207	15,701,469	20,834,785	13,251,147	54.75	58.11	55.40
Germany, F.R. (West)	194,554	177,637	356,802	10,354,343	9,001,460	16,707,704	53.22	50.67	46.83
Netherlands	172,697	367,790	111,609	8,490,322	18,431,465	5,767,632	19.16	50.11	51.65
Romania	124,173	41,937	49,488	6,063,321	2,135,800	2,446,770	48.83	50.93	49.44
France	116,835	423,704	365,831	7,181,516	24,803,130	19,907,347	61.47	58.54	54.42
Egypt	115,788	27,035	—	6,688,339	1,422,500	—	57.76	52.62	—
Algeria	109,092	—	—	5,890,279	—	—	—	—	—
Total, above	4,967,222	5,412,507	3,490,925	276,146,767	301,605,547	190,089,805	55.59	55.72	54.45
Total, other nations	428,551	947,502	1,031,780	22,806,878	50,993,219	51,441,124	52.75	53.82	49.86
Total, all nations	5,395,773	6,360,009	4,522,705	298,753,645	352,598,766	241,530,929	55.37	55.44	53.40
Bituminous coal, other	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Canda	1,341,648	1,170,388	1,251,042	55,282,564	48,446,004	48,914,000	41.20	41.39	39.10
France	350,163	228,935	62,476	12,637,681	9,789,487	1,946,792	36.09	42.76	31.16
Belgium	265,456	89,826	12,315	9,075,321	3,236,818	354,821	34.19	36.03	28.80
Japan	253,073	97,121	—	11,831,606	4,505,380	—	46.75	46.39	—
Germany, F.R.(West)	237,544	101,675	66,972	11,138,500	5,025,489	3,007,430	46.89	49.43	44.91
Denmark	223,708	194,711	—	8,940,622	10,006,454	—	39.97	51.39	—
China, Tiawan	206,262	121,241	—	7,760,281	4,637,157	—	37.62	38.25	—
Italy	183,016	48,022	—	7,105,778	1,863,285	—	38.83	38.80	—
Spain	114,647	113,067	—	6,396,470	4,558,519	—	55.79	40.32	—
Netherlands	100,638	175,696	55,084	3,841,506	8,051,967	2,148,802	38.17	45.83	39.01
Total, above	3,276,155	2,340,682	1,447,889	134,010,329	100,120,560	56,371,645	40.90	42.77	38.93
Total, other nations	233,524	364,086	46,506	10,059,336	21,282,983	1,885,129	43.08	58.46	40.54
Total, all nations	3,509,679	2,704,768	1,494,395	144,069,665	121,403,543	58,256,774	—	—	—
Lignite									
Total, all nations	1,285	1,601	2,740	240,115	286,942	209,075	186.86	179.23	76.30

	Physical Value: Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value: Dollar Value			Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton: Avg. Value, per short ton		
Coal coke for use as fuel									
Canada	101,995	145,061	94,320	4,201,895	6,000,857	5,152,121	41.20	41.37	54.62
Total, other nations	42,762	108,535	79,104	5,050,405	8,092,237	3,864,239	118.11	74.56	48.85
Total, all nations	144,757	253,596	173,424	9,252,300	14,093,094	9,016,360	63.92	55.57	51.99
Petroleum coke, except calcined									
Japan	101,512	136,583	246,878	4,168,246	6,251,568	7,584,081	41.06	45.77	30.72
Belgium	58,583	99,951	114,761	2,929,155	2,688,865	2,914,027	50.00	26.90	25.39
Canada	40,931	138,736	127,428	1,558,379	4,982,884	3,362,447	38.07	35.92	26.39
Total, above	201,026	375,270	489,067	8,655,780	13,923,117	13,860,555	43.06	37.10	28.34
Total, other nations	80,632	222,775	173,760	3,192,969	9,482,727	5,541,686	39.60	42.57	31.89
Total, all nations	281,658	598,045	662,827	11,848,749	23,405,844	19,402,241	42.07	39.14	29.29
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	242	94	[illegible]	26,918	12,544	105,158	111.23	133.45	168.92
Anthracite									
Total, all nations	79,692	248,161	15[illegible]	[illegible]	13,530,439	8,859,955	60.88	54.52	57.93

Imports

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Bituminous coal									
Total, all nations	109	96,606	90,625	9,957	2,583,620	2,171,235	91.35	26.74	23.96
Coke, suitable for fuel									
Total, all nations	56,355	11,591	169,745	4,212,297	869,729	14,743,069	74.75	75.03	86.85
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	255	1,673	1,240	9,630	72,034	37,595	37.76	43.06	30.32
Coal, other and lignite									
Total, all nations	2,555	42,878	39,587	108,674	1,301,820	1,182,339	42.53	30.36	29.87

Bergbau 81 Düsseldorf
INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS
Düsseldorf, West Germany
June 11-17, 1981

Bergbau 81 Düsseldorf
INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS
Düsseldorf, West Germany
June 11-17, 1981

EXPORTS FACTS & FIGURES

STEAM COAL (521.3120) EXPORTS FOR OCTOBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	EXPORT Customs District
Canada	1,851	83,115	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	739	27,050	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	12,128	514,469	Detroit, Mich.
"	1,155,670	47,821,370	Cleveland, Ohio
"	1,170,388	48,446,004	
Mexico	6,642	304,517	Laredo, Tex.
"	1,305	67,195	El Paso, Tex.
"	7,947	371,712	
Venezuela	21	2,730	Houston, Tex.
Peru	1	4,470	Miami, Fla.
Chile	65,866	2,296,929	Philadelphia, Pa.
Finland	26,707	1,061,148	Norfolk, Va.
"	24,627	974,080	Mobile, Ala.
"	51,334	2,035,228	
Denmark	132,841	6,756,076	Norfolk, Va.
"	61,870	3,250,378	New Orleans, La.
"	194,711	10,006,454	
United Kingdom	—	50,000	New York, N.Y.
"	124,006	4,853,891	Baltimore, Md.
"	143,990	7,149,509	Norfolk, Va.
	267,996	12,053,400	
Taiwan	121,241	4,637,157	New Orleans, La.
Ireland	7,391	462,026	Norfolk, Va.
"	16,484	775,642	Galveston, Tex.
"	23,875	1,237,668	
Netherlands	11,876	498,894	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	71,330	2,836,018	Baltimore, Md.
"	92,488	4,717,055	Norfolk, Va.
"	175,696	8,051,967	
Italy	48,022	1,863,285	Baltimore, Md.
Belgium	89,826	3,236,818	Norfolk, Va.
Portugal	14,958	852,697	Mobile, Ala.
France	52,038	1,858,449	Baltimore, Md.
"	176,899	7,931,047	Norfolk, Va.
"	228,935	9,789,487	
Greece	4,982	225,019	Mobile, Ala.
Fed. Rep. of Germany	35,387	1,503,939	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	63,189	3,441,550	Norfolk, Va.
"	3,099	80,000	Galveston, Tex.
"	101,675	5,025,489	
Spain	54,784	2,245,282	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	58,283	2,313,237	Norfolk, Va.
"	113,067	4,558,519	
Romania	34,448	1,117,213	Baltimore, Md.
"	32,134	1,085,917	New Orleans, La.
"	66,582	2,203,130	
Japan	36,402	1,813,255	New Orleans, La.
"	60,719	2,692,125	Los Angeles, Calif.
"	97,121	4,505,380	
Total	2,844,244	121,403,543	

METALLURGICAL COAL (521.3110) EXPORTS FOR OCTOBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	Export Customs District
Canada	230	6,670	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	69	3,000	Detroit, Mich.
"	567,214	33,805,116	Cleveland, Ohio
	567,513	33,814,786	
Mexico	49,834	2,735,162	Norfolk, Va.
"	1,040	50,019	Laredo, Tex.
	50,874	2,785,181	
Honduras	6	1,306	Mobile, Ala.
Chile	31,566	1,782,2[illegible]	
Brazil	358,564	20,834,785	Norfolk, Va.
Argentina	48,381	2,725,189	Baltimore, Md.
"	85,401	4,534,126	Norfolk, Va.
	133,782	7,259,315	
Turkey	43,693	2,158,293	Norfolk, Va.
Ireland	7,382	508,566	Norfolk, Va.
Sweden	12,433	668,864	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	179,642	10,092,132	Baltimore, Md.
	192,075	10,760,996	
United Kingdom	205,205	10,859,058	Norfolk, Va.
Ireland	50,109	2,947,111	Norfolk, Va.
Romania	41,937	2,135,800	Norfolk, Va.
Netherlands	50,500	2,350,303	Baltimore, Md.
"	317,290	16,081,162	Norfolk, Va.
	367,790	18,431,465	
Belgium	66	12,999	New York, N.Y.
"	70,699	3,763,148	Norfolk, Va.
"	60,753	3,403,773	Mobile, Ala.
	131,518	7,179,920	
Italy	612,522	32,374,670	Norfolk, Va.
France	11,049	636,293	Baltimore, Md.
"	412,655	24,166,837	Norfolk, Va.
	423,704	24,803,130	
Pakistan	26,472	1,597,031	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fed. Rep. of Germany	5,092	177,878	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	122,145	5,949,430	Baltimore, Md.
	50,400	2,874,152	Norfolk, Va.
	177,637	9,001,460	
Yugoslavia	151,848	7,398,295	Norfolk, Va.
Spain	302,177	15,154,806	Norfolk, Va.
Gibraltar	20,054	1,039,600	Norfolk, Va.
Rep. of Korea	11,294	771,426	Baltimore, Md.
"	23,091	1,123,622	Norfolk, Va.
	34,385	1,895,048	
Kuwait	51	2,190	Savannah, Ga.
Japan	39,200	2,667,514	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	468,739	27,140,835	Baltimore, Md.
"	1,531,293	86,129,749	Norfolk, Va.
"	243,669	13,791,137	Mobile, Ala.
"	86,023	5,245,240	New Orleans, La.
"	33,186	1,477,750	Los Angeles, Calif.
	2,402,110	136,452,225	
Egypt	27,035	1,422,500	Norfolk, Va.
Total	6,360,009	352,596,766	

ANTHRACITE COAL (521.3170) EXPORTS FOR OCTOBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	Export Customs District
Canada	977	60,333	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	4,060	255,651	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	30,941	1,952,382	New York, N.Y.
"	29,367	1,600,403	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	107	5,880	Seattle, Wash.
"	417	27,970	Detroit, Mich.
	65,869	3,902,619	
Mexico	1,449	140,442	Laredo, Tex.
"	50	4,125	El Paso, Tex.
"	22	3,201	San Diego, Calif.
	1,521	147,768	
Australia	4	5,400	San Francisco, Calif.
Venezuela	79	10,758	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chile	192	47,503	Philadelphia, Pa.
Brazil	4,934	372,535	Philadelphia, Pa.
Argentina	11	2,500	Philadelphia, Pa.
Netherlands	24,740	1,462,087	Philadelphia, Pa.
France	76	8,500	New York, N.Y.
"	39,807	2,041,096	Philadelphia, Pa.
	39,883	2,049,596	
Fed. Rep. of Germany	152	13,589	New York, N.Y.
"	14,440	1,159,036	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	2	2,000	Houston, Tex.
	14,594	1,174,625	
Saudi Arabia	6	1,596	Norfolk, Va.
Rep. of Korea	81,071	3,159,707	Philadelphia, Pa.
Japan	15,257	1,193,745	Philadelphia, Pa.
Total	248,161	13,530,439	

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES.

Feb. 12-13 — Introductory Course on Environmental Laws & Regulations by Government Institutes at Stouffer's National Center Hotel, Washington, D.C. Also March 19-20 at Sir Francis Drake Hotel San Francisco, Cal. Advanced Course, April 13-14 at Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. Information: Government Institutes, P.O. Box 1096, Rockville, Md. 20850. Telephone: 301-251-9250.

Jan. 29- Feb. 1 — National Railroad Construction & Maintenance Association Convention, Hotel Royal Plaza, Lake Buena Vista, Fla. Information: Larry Shields, Executive Director, NRC/MAI, 9331 Waymond Ave., Highland, Ind. 46322.

Feb. 25-27 — 7th Annual PLM Coal Conference on Production & Transportation at Galleria Plaza Hotel, Houston, Tex. Information: Julie M. Kaplove, PLM Inc., 50 California St., San Francisco, Cal. 94111. Telephone: 415-989-1860.

Feb. 22-26 — Society of Mining Engineers at AIME Annual Meeting, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Project Financing in Development of Mineral Resources, Economics & Econometric Forecasting and Professional Engineer Review Course in Mining Engineering, Part II. Information: General Member Services, SME, Caller No. D., Littleton, Col. 80127. Telephone: 303-973-9550.

June 11-17 — Bergbau '81, World's Largest International Mining Exhibition, Dusseldorf, West Germany.

March 30-31 — Conference on Cogeneration at Stouffer's National Center, Arlington, Va. Information: Robert W. Nash, The Energy Bureau, 41 East 42d St., New York 10017. Telephone: 212-687-3178.

May 10-13 — American Mining Congress 1981 Coal Convention, St. Louis, Mo. Information: AMC, Suite 300, 1920 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-861-2800.

June 9-12 — Coal Technology Europe 981, Cologne Fair Grounds, Cologne, West Germany. Information: Waalhaven Z.Z. 44, 3088 HJ Rotterdam, Netherlands.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS

PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 20-21.

FEB.

23

1981

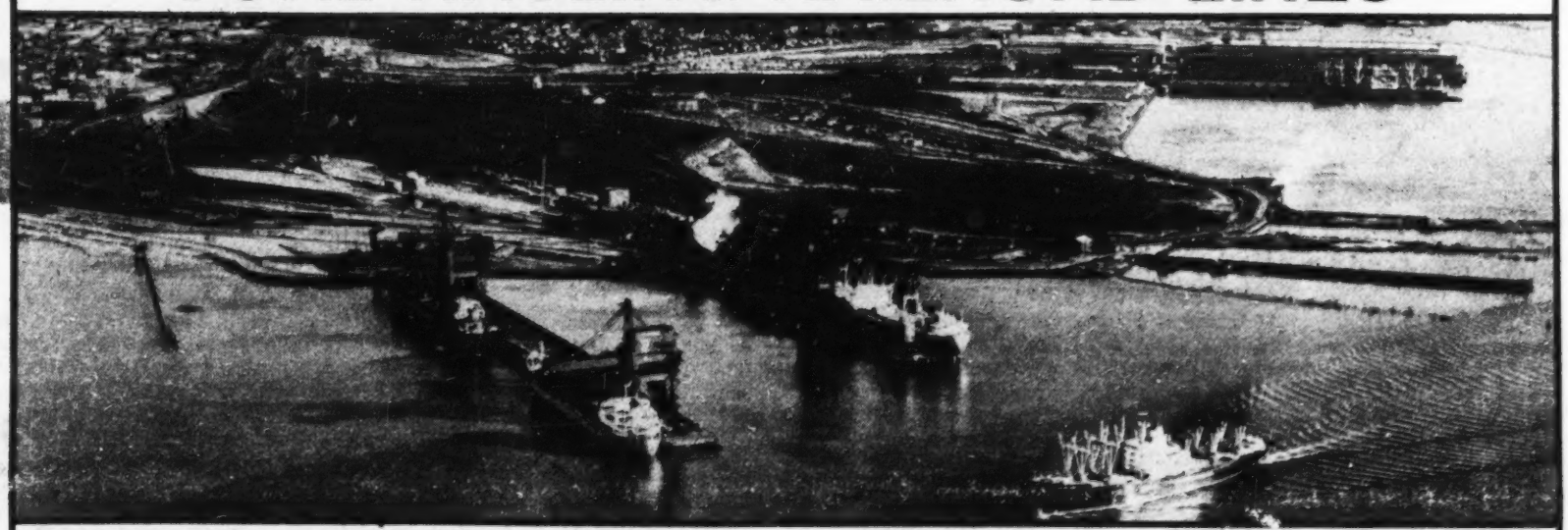
3/10/81 C2350-1 U

COAL TRANSPORT SPECIAL REPORT

V003461610627 00VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
4520 EAST WEST HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

Bi-weekly $2.00 | February 23, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 4

NEW ERA BEGINS FOR NATION'S COAL-HAULING RAILROAD LINES



BRIGHTEST SPOT IN COAL FOR 1980 came in industry exports which were up 65 percent. Other aspects of the replacement of oil by coal as the nation's prime energy source moved slowly with total production increasing 6.3 percent and railroad coal loadings by 8.6 percent. With new governmental regulation patterns, coal-hauling railroads entered a new era.

By ROBERT E. BEDINGFIELD

Replacement of oil by coal as the nation's prime energy source moved slowly in 1980. The shift did proceed — at something less than a rational pace, as environmental obstacles kept getting in the way.

Coal production in total rose by 6.3 percent, railroads' coal loadings by 8.6 percent, and coal exports by 65 percent.

As the year ended a new era began for the coal railroads, from a revenue standpoint, on the last day of 1980 the Interstate Commerce Commission granted a 5 percent general freight rate increase, which will be the last of its kind. The Staggers Act will require the roads hereafter to rely more on selective changes.

At the same time the ICC retreated from the market dominance rules set up in 1976 by its then chairman, Daniel O'Neal, to thwart the intent of the 4R Act. The ICC offered a new formula for judging coal rates increases, which may make it easier to raise specific rates.

Railroads prepared for greater increases in coal traffic than actually took place in 1980. This was a fortunate development; 1981 will be a sluggish year and equipment orders have been cut back. There will still be plenty of rolling stock for rising coal movement.

In fact, the year's decline of 5.4 percent in carloadings, while ton-miles (one ton moved one mile) stood still, is largely a tribute to greater coal-moving efficiency. Larger cars are moving more swiftly over longer distances, as unit trains multiply and production gains come in Western regions far from centers of population and industry.

(Continued on Page 8)

Another Chapter In The Great Plains Saga:

'Possibly Fatal Factors' Seen in Latest Development

By PAUL FEINE

WASHINGTON — "The paper says you have wings," joked New York Public Service Commission counsel Dick Solomon to American Natural Resources Company chairman Arthur Seder at the latest "settlement" conference on the Great Plains coal gasification plant, as both looked at the headline in the last **Coal Industry News** questioning whether the project could resurrect itself like the mythical bird, the Phoenix.

The project may well need more than wings and the prayers of its supporters to survive, judging from developments over the past two weeks.

In two days of conferences at Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) headquarters here—all but two hours of which were held behind closed doors at Solomon's request—several new, unexpected and possibly fatal factors emerged.

The four intervenors who successfully brought suit last year to overtrun FERC's original approval for the Great Plains plant and its financing plan were very much in evidence at the hearings on February 10 and 11.

But the tone of the comments heard from the New York Commission, Ohio Consumer's Counsel, State of Michigan, and General Motors Corporation has changed dramatically.

During the appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, as during the FERC administrative hearings previously, the intervenors concentrated on the

Continued on Page 11

INSIDE THIS ISSUE. . .

DOE STUDY FINDS coal industry "workably competitive" and easy to enter. (Page 7)

JOHN CORCORAN SEES strong export market if government, labor and industry cooperate. (Page 15)

INTERIOR'S WATT ORDERS review of surface mine regulations to identify the "needlessly burdensome." (Page 3)

'BLACK LUNG' DIAGNOSIS SPEEDED by new respiratory computer. (Page 3)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

EXPORTS FACTS & FIGURES

STEAM COAL (521.3120) EXPORTS FOR DEC. 1980 (CONT.)

Destination	STN	$	Export Customs District
Canada	2,020	96,301	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	1,751	85,096	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	216	8,680	Detroit, Mich.
"	1,553	83,812	Pembina, N.Dak.
"	852,379	34,283,729	Cleveland, Ohio
	857,919	34,557,618	
Mexico	2,046	95,891	Laredo, Tex.
"	1,266	59,874	El Paso, Tex.
"	44	1,758	San Diego, Calif.
"	664	54,091	Nogales, Ariz.
	4,020	211,614	
Chile	21,760	752,329	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	73,235	7,628,319	New Orleans, La.
	94,995	3,380,648	
Argentina	93	3,724	New York, N.Y.
Finland	31,975	1,290,843	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	26,666	1,639,950	Norfolk, Va.
	58,641	2,930,793	
Denmark	70,363	4,55,467	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	62,390	3,905,370	Norfolk, Va.
"	125,766	5,450,466	New Orleans, La.
	258,519	11,811,303	
Ireland	12,227	774,672	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	32,992	1,186,723	Baltimore, Md.
"	44,439	3,017,149	Norfolk, Va.
	77,431	4,203,872	
Netherlands	287,604	11,806,124	Norfolk, Va.
"	44,384	1,730,992	New Orleans, La.
	331,988	13,537,116	
Belgium	149,330	5,555,196	Norfolk, Va.
"	66,435	1,965,714	Mobile, Ala.
	215,675	7,520,910	
France	21,682	888,962	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fed. Rep. of Germany	176	7,056	Baltimore, Md.
"	78,045	3,763,500	Norfolk, Va.
	78,221	3,770,556	
Spain	53,193	2,006,579	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	27,058	962,260	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	99,901	3,809,286	Baltimore, Md.
"	43,293	1,822,361	Norfolk, Va.
"	104,692	4,915,750	New Orleans, La.
	274,944	11,509,657	
Rep. of Korea	48,094	1,985,189	Los Angeles, Calif.
Taiwan	62,206	2,525,359	Los Angeles, Calif.
Japan	8,037	351,628	Baltimore, Md.
"	46,902	2,386,379	New Orleans, La.
"	145,149	6,088,537	Los Angeles, Calif.
"	200,088	8,826,544	
Tot. Steam Coal Exports	2,828,083	116,827,356	

ANTHRACITE COAL (521.3170) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Canada	606	36,015	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	4,213	260,440	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	75	5,625	Seattle, Wash.
"	54	4,687	Great Falls, Mont.
"	75	4,470	Detroit, Mich.
	5,023	311,237	
Mexico	711	96,764	Laredo, Tex.
"	141	8,276	El Paso, Tex.
	852	105,040	
Venezuela	3,027	231,831	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	8	1,774	New Orleans, La.
	3,035	233,605	
Brazil	4,774	360,452	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rep. of Korea	32,158	1,027,924	New York, N.Y.
Japan	4,158	395,057	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	5,413	1,069,376	New Orleans, La.
	9,571	1,464,433	
Australia	14	3,093	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	1,223	284,042	Los Angeles, Calif.
	1,237	287,135	
Total	56,650	3,789,826	

METALLURGICAL COAL (521.3110) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	EXPORT Customs District
Canada	3,036	116,964	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	21	2,596	Detroit, Mich.
"	388,220	22,614,832	Cleveland, Ohio
	391,277	22,734,392	
Mexico	447	22,781	Laredo, Tex.
Brazil	342,115	18,767,166	Norfolk, Va.
"	23,686	1,171,090	New Orleans, La.
	365,801	19,938,256	
Argentina	55,148	2,782,173	Norfolk, Va.
Sweden	36,656	1,873,718	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	63,082	3,435,103	Norfolk, Va.
Ireland	29,615	1,778,127	Norfolk, Va.
Netherlands	43,331	1,644,274	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	136,855	7,289,618	Norfolk, Va.
	180,186	8,933,892	
Belgium	61,887	3,870,638	Baltimore, Md.
"	132,123	6,366,022	Norfolk, Va.
"	69,386	3,949,849	Mobile, Ala.
"	681	46,424	New Orleans, La.
	264,082	14,232,933	
France	38,780	1,526,976	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	109,917	5,675,480	Norfolk, Va.
	148,697	7,202,456	
Fed. Rep. of Germany	191,400	10,316,002	Norfolk, Va.
Switzerland	20,767	959,118	Norfolk, Va.
Spain	118,056	5,854,012	Norfolk, Va.
"	31,271	1,503,573	Mobile, Ala.
	149,327	7,357,585	
Portugal	79,475	4,254,340	Norfolk, Va.
"	14,330	927,618	Mobile, Ala.
	93,805	5,181,958	
Gibraltar	32,546	1,687,207	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	471,176	25,328,860	Norfolk, Va.
Yugoslavia	29,669	1,403,970	Norfolk, Va.
Romania	71,221	3,981,618	Norfolk, Va.
Turkey	68,458	3,567,920	Norfolk, Va.
Algeria	118,664	6,130,989	Norfolk, Va.
Japan	496,511	27,348,418	Baltimore, Md.
"	1,688,424	93,380,185	Norfolk, Va.
"	65,824	3,924,089	Mobile, Ala.
"	153,570	9,451,367	New Orleans, La.
"	63,278	2,898,032	Los Angeles, Calif.
	2,469,607	136,802,091	
Egypt	89,622	5,760,453	Baltimore, Md.
Tot. Met. Coal Exports	5,341,253	291,111,602	

Big Dreams Start Small

These children are just like any others you may know. Except for one thing. Their first dream is to lead a healthy life again and stop their cancer treatments.

Please support the research and make a dream come true. For more information about how you can help, please write St. Jude, P.O. Box 3704, Memphis, Tennessee, 38103, or call 1-800-238-9100.

Danny Thomas, Founder

ST. JUDE CHILDREN'S RESEARCH HOSPITAL

DOMESTIC FACTS & FIGURES

	WEEK ENDED 2/7/81	1/31/81	2/9/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	16,105	17,135	14,305
Bituminous, year to date	82,260	66,155	77,540
Anthracite, recent week	138	130	80
Anthracite, year to date	430	244	507
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	111,079	118,144	94,843
Bituminous, year to date	567,284	456,205	527,316
Anthracite, recent week	190	186	242
Anthracite, year to date	999	809	2,134

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

	WEEK ENDED 1/10/81	1/3/81	1/19/80
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabaama	400	275	557
Georgia	1	2	10
Illinois	1,050	950	1,336
Indiana	450	410	491
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,177	2,050	1,751
Western	960	875	737
Total, Ky.	3,137	2,925	2,488
Maryland	70	60	67
Ohio	800	750	724
Pennsylvania	1,735	1,558	1,813
Tennessee	150	210	189
Virginia	975	850	803
West Virginia	1,950	1,750	1,966
Total, eastern	10,718	9,740	10,444
Western			
Alaska	8	10	15
Arizona	250	230	239
Arkansas	10	5	10
Colorado	350	310	428
Iowa	10	8	11
Kansas	4	2	11
Missouri	115	105	109
Montana	830	750	1,051
New Mexico	50	60	301
North Dakota	160	105	327
Oklahoma	80	40	105
Texas	460	425	340
Utah	225	130	286
Washington	85	75	95
Wyoming	1,450	1,300	1,213
Total, western	4,087	3,555	4,541
Total, United States	14,805	13,295	14,985

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	11/80	10/80	11/79
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	266.0	261.8	265.5
Bituminous & lignite	262.7	258.5	262.5
Production employees			
Coal mining	220.2	216.1	220.5
Bituminous & lignite	217.2	213.1	217.6
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	40.4	40.6	41.3
Bituminous & lignite	40.4	40.6	41.3
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.18	10.93	10.44
Bituminous & lignite	11.22	10.97	10.47
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	451.67	443.76	431.7
Bituminous & lignite	453.29	445.38	432.41

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.

	WEEK ENDED 1/31/81	1/24/81	2/2/80
Transportation: Railroad			
Eastern district:			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,130	903	1,333
Baltimore and Ohio	5,572	4,778	4,322
Chesapeake and Ohio	15,657	12,826	11,597
Consolidated Rail Corp.	8,832	7,999	7,896
Norfolk and Western	20,480	16,935	13,931
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	70	166	1,096
Western Maryland	1,295	1,007	1,613
Other, eastern district	31	257	33
Total, eastern district	53,067	44,871	41,821
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,163	1,962	1,466
Illinois Central Gulf	4,085	4,639	3,142
Louisville & Nashville	13,538	13,726	11,587
Southern Railway	8,321	9,019	6,693
Other, southern district	1	1	—
Total, southern district	28,108	29,347	22,888
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,564	1,594	1,253
Burlington Northern	21,817	21,460	18,048
Chicago & North Western	249	419	609
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,108	4,001	2,809
Kansas City Southern	106	105	132
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	1,158	1,172	1,444
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	39	61	59
Missouri Pacific	4,917	5,050	3,385
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	115
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	778
Soo Line	69	66	208
Union Pacific	2,918	3,546	3,698
Other, western district	25	24	13
Total, western district	36,970	37,498	32,551
Total, all districts	118,145	111,716	97,260

Transportation: Inland rivers	2/7/81	1/31/81	2/9/80
Monongahela River, Lock no. 3	325,440	386,876	375,488
Allegheny River, Lock no. 2	8,100	16,200	48,000
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	225,650	319,100	281,550

In short tons through locks,
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	11/80	10/80	11/79
Bituminous and lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	45,842	45,011	42,888
Coke plants	5,142	5,099	6,112
Other industrial	5,800	6,100	5,898
Residential and commercial	750	700	814
Total	57,334	56,910	55,712
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	179,472	177,564	155,241
Coke plants	8,563	8,445	9,860
Other industrial	11,000	11,000	9,868
Total	199,035	197,009	174,969
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electrtric power utilities	56	73	92
Coke plants	9	9	26
Other industrial	75	75	48
Residential and commercial	150	307	285
Total	290	307	285
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	4,661	4,481	2,496
Coke plants	43	42	123
Other industrial	185	125	134
Total	4,869	4,648	2,753

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., 2/7/81)	48,526	45,558	47,540
Steel (Short tons, thousands, week ended, 2/7/81)	2,386	2,433	2,451
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, Nov. 1980)	5,761,768	7,809,185	6,657,090
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, 12/80)	438,929	427,394	434,702
Passenger car production, total (week ended, 2/7/81)	119,326	116,058	133,650
Machine tools:			
Net new orders ($000, 12/80)	301,700	329,050	402,300
Shipments ($000, 12/80)	466,650	400,150	399,100

Price Indexes	12/80	11/80	12/79
Coal	475.7	475.7	457.8
Anthracite	497.9	491.2	423.7
Chestnut, Pa., mine	435.3	426.7	381.1
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa. mine	554.9	N.A.	480.4
Bituminous	474.1	474.3	457.9
Domestic sizes	587.3	584.8	577.6
Retail dealers	277.8	276.7	273.3
Industrial sizes, spot	396.4	396.4	394.5
Steam electric utility	120.3	120.1	119.4
Manufacturing	251.9	252.8	249.4
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	706.2
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	710.4	710.4	703.6
Industrial sizes, contract	135.2	135.3	129.5
164.6	164.9	150.6	
Manufacturing	120.2	120.2	116.8
Metallurgical, high volatile	99.0	98.9	104.4
Coke (foundry-by-product)	430.6	430.6	431.2
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	427.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. — Not Available

FACTS & FIGURES EXPORTS

	Physical Value (Quantity in short tons) Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dollar Value (Dollar Value) Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton (Avg. Value, per short ton) Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Bituminous coa low volatile blends to make coke									
Japan	2,469,607	1,753,275	1,442,210	136,802,091	101,415,380	82,765,350	55.39	57.84	57.39
Italy	471,170	668,884	—	25,328,860	35,309,106	—	53.76	52.79	—
Canada	391,277	627,361	561,799	22,734,392	38,011,617	32,851,823	58.10	60.59	58.48
Brazil	365,801	286,769	257,666	19,938,257	15,701,469	54.51	54.75	58.96	
Belgium	264,082	425,267	273,921	14,232,933	21,554,408	13,745,457	53.90	50.68	50.18
Germany, F.R. (West)	191,400	194,554	—	10,316,002	10,354,343	—	53.90	53.22	—
Netherlands	180,186	172,697	136,308	8,490,322	6,514,107	49.58	49.16	47.79	
Spain	149,327	372,527	—	7,357,585	19,486,667	—	49.27	52.31	—
France	148,697	116,835	—	7,202,456	7,181,516	—	48.44	61.47	—
Algeria	118,664	109,092	23,625	6,130,989	5,890,279	1,093,094	51.67	53.99	46.27
Total, above	4,750,211	4,727,261	2,695,529	258,977,457	263,395,107	152,162,616	54.52	55.72	56.45
Total, other nations	591,042	668,512	1,760,803	32,134,145	35,358,538	86,408,880	54.37	52.89	49.07
Total, all nations	5,341,253	5,395,773	4,456,332	291,111,602	298,753,645	238,571,496	54.50	55.37	53.54
Bituminous coal, other									
Canada	857,919	1,341,648	1,152,164	34,557,618	55,282,564	45,736,876	40.28	41.21	39.70
Netherlands	331,988	100,638	—	13,537,116	3,841,506	—	40.78	38.17	—
Italy	274,944	183,016	—	11,509,657	7,105,778	—	41.86	38.83	—
Denmark	258,519	223,708	—	11,811,303	8,940,622	—	45.69	39.97	—
Belgium	215,675	265,456	72,773	7,520,910	9,075,321	2,096,641	34.87	34.19	28.81
Japan	200,088	253,073	122,441	8,826,544	11,831,606	6,353,739	44.11	46.75	51.89
France	199,829	350,163	121,365	7,271,202	12,637,681	3,605,349	36.39	36.09	29.71
Total, above	2,338,962	2,717,702	1,468,743	95,034,350	108,715,078	57,792,605	40.63	40.00	39.35
Total, other nations	489,121	791,977	146,995	21,793,006	35,354,587	7,022,581	44.56	44.64	47.77
Total, all nations	2,828,083	3,509,679	1,615,738	116,827,356	144,069,665	64,815,186	41.31	41.05	40.11
Lignite									
Total, all nations	1,742	1,288	1,567	232,584	240,115	179,944	133.52	186.86	114.83

	Physical Value (Quantity in short tons)			Dollar Value (Dollar Value)			Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton (Avg. Value, per short ton)		
Coal coke for use as fuel									
Total, all nations	56,800	144,757	67,636	4,635,586	9,252,300	3,451,579	81.62	63.92	51.03
Petroleum coke, except calcined									
Japan	169,284	101,512	168,719	8,173,845	4,168,246	5,008,478	48.28	41.06	29.69
Belgium	161,306	58,583	166,684	5,803,337	2,929,155	5,901,238	35.98	50.00	35.40
Total, above	330,590	160,095	335,403	13,977,182	7,097,401	10,909,716	42.28	44.33	32.53
Total, other nations	300,981	121,563	304,545	11,761,087	4,751,348	9,420,745	39.08	39.09	30.93
Total, all nations	631,571	281,658	639,948	25,738,269	11,848,749	20,330,461	40.75	42.07	31.77
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	117	242	358	15,489	26,918	51,946	132.38	111.23	145.10
Anthracite									
Total, all nations	56,650	79,692	205,975	3,789,826	4,851,934	11,944,769	66.90	60.88	57.99

IMPORTS:

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980
Bituminous coal									
Total, all nations	65,702	56,355	142,819	1,519,267	4,212,297	3,301,209	23.12	74.75	23.11
Coke, suitable for fuel									
Total, all nations	12,815	—	132,334	1,203,241	—	11,640,945	93.89	—	87.97
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	271	255	1,321	10,118	9,630	44,866	37.34	37.76	33.96
Coal, other and lignite									
Total, all nations	4,430	2,555	3,329	191,503	108,674	97,150	43.23	42.53	29.18

Bergbau 81 Düsseldorf
INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS
Düsseldorf, West Germany
June 11-17, 1981

Bergbau 81 Düsseldorf
INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS
Düsseldorf, West Germany
June 11-17, 1981

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS

PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 18-19.

MAR.

9

1981

3/12/81 C2350-1

V00346161062700VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
4520 EAST WEST HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

Coal's National Newspaper

March 9, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 5 | Bi-Weekly $2.00

NOTED BRIEFLY

Westmoreland Coal has reached an agreement to sell Israel Electric up to 20.7-million metric tons of coal over 30 years, beginning 1982. Terms were not disclosed since the Israeli company is negotiating other contracts and did not want details announced. Prices are subject to cost escalation provisions. Annual shipments will start at about 300,000 metric tons, climbing to 550,000 metric tons in 1985-86.

Gulf Interstate Terminals has been set up as a subsidiary of Gulf Interstate to develop a coal-exporting facility on Radio Island at Morehead City, N.C. Cost is estimated at between $60- and $70-million. It is expected to begin shipping in early 1984 and will have a capacity of 15- to 20-million tons a year.

Consolidation Coal is looking into the feasibility of mining 4-million tons of anthracite a year for a consortium of utilities. The company has taken an option to lease 3,500 acres in Schuylkill County, Pa., and may establish a surface mine. Participants in the plan are: Reading Anthracite, Allegheny Electric, Philadelphia Electric and Pennsylvania Power & Light. If the mine proves feasible, the utilities would build as many as 6 power generating unit of 400 to 600 megawatts each over 15 years.

Southern Company has agreed to provide up to 1.4-million kilowatts of coal-fired generating capacity a year to Florida Power & Light and Jacksonville Electric Authority. Most of the capacity will come from Georgia Power's Scherer plant near Forsyth, Ga., and Gulf Power's Daniel plant in Jackson County, Miss.

Boston Edison stockholders will be asked to approve at the annual meeting on April 21 a plan by which Boston Industries would be established as a holding company for the utility. The stockholders would exchange their shares for shares of the new company that would look to diversify into other energy fields, including gas and oil exploration. The proposal must be approved by the SEC and the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

Orange & Rockland Utilities' plan for accelerating environmental approvals for conversion of two units of its Lovett generating station to coal appears to have become sidetracked in bureaucratic red tape. More than

Continued on Page 3

Blasts ICC Coal Rate Guidelines:

DOT Says Proposal 'Doomed to Fail'

By PAUL FEINE

WASHINGTON — The Interstate Commerce Commission's efforts to establish rail rate guidelines for the transportation of coal throughout the country is "doomed to fail," the Department of Transportation said last week, as DOT filed a formal petition with the ICC urging the regulatory body to abandon its proceeding investigating rail rates for coal.

In May, 1978, the ICC opened an investigation into rate guidelines for transportation of large Western coal volumes, but in November of last year, it extended the investigation to cover all nationwide movements of coal by rail.

This action, DOT said in its petition, "is unnecessary and inappropriate under the present regulatory environment in light of the Staggers Rail Act of 1980."

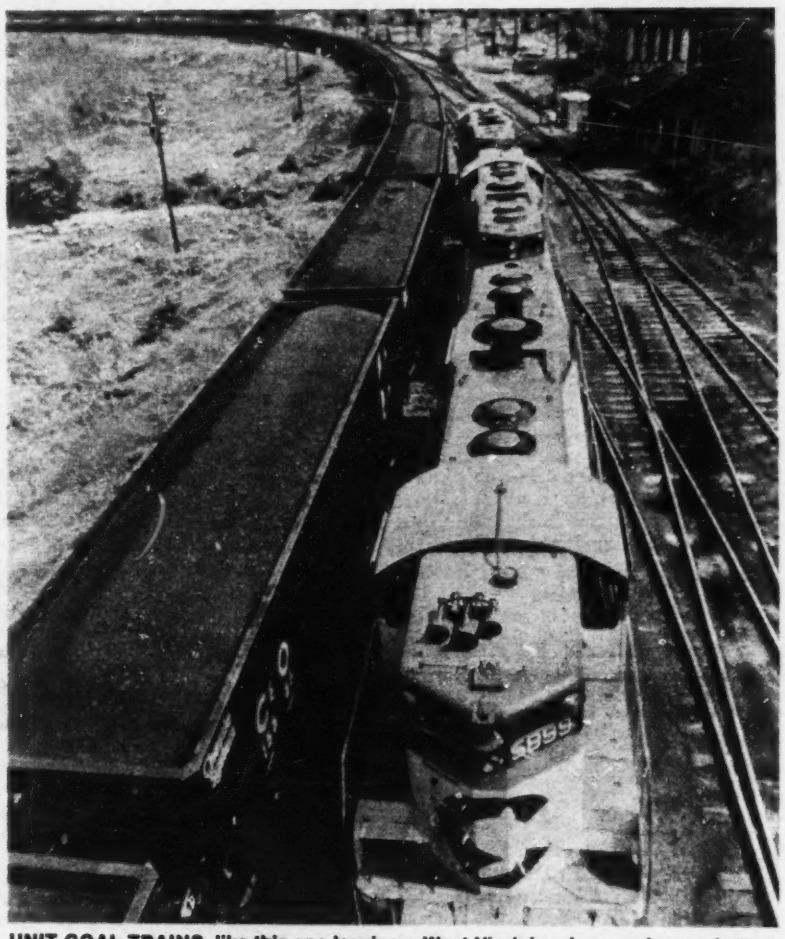
The Department questioned the Commission's assertion of jurisdiction in the issue, saying "the Commission cannot justify the need for guideline for coal rates on the basis of presumption that railroads will have market dominance on many or most coal movements. We believe that rigid criteria necessarily over-simplify the issues that must be resolved to determine whether or not a particular proposed rate is reasonable."

The basic thrust of the DOT objections to the existing ICC proceeding is that the rules required under the Staggers Act relating to market dominance, ratemaking flexibility, and revenue adequacy are not even close to being issued yet, and that any attempt by the ICC to mandate rail rate guidelines for coal shipment now is premature.

In keeping with the Reagan Administration commitment to less regulatory presence and more dependence on private sector free-market actions, the DOT petition urged that railroads be "given a chance to adapt to the new regulatory environment engendered by the Staggers Act and . . . encouraged to develop innovative approaches to ratemaking."

DOT's petition alleged that the ICC effort to impose separate "standards of reasonableness" for coal rates is inconsistent with the goals of the Administration because it would "reduce flexibility in ratemaking and impose needless

Continued on Page 5



UNIT COAL TRAINS, like this one leaving a West Virginia mine, are focus of attention on ICC efforts to set rail rate guidelines, a move DOT says is "doomed to fail."

Our New Look . . .

WITH THIS issue of Coal Industry News, we've acquired a new look and a more newsy editorial product — to make this newspaper even better and its title as Coal's National Newspaper even more deserved.

Of course, it takes more than a new type face and format to change a publication. We have many other changes in the works, both in expanded coverage of breaking news and in broader examinations of issues affecting the industry.

Finally, we recognize that changing the physical appearance of a newspaper is relatively uncomplicated. The heart and soul of a newspaper is that which appears in type — the content of the stories and special articles. We are committed to excellence in that most important task, as well.

DeVan L. Shumway
Vice President and Publisher

Gene Smith
Editor

National Coal Board To Slash Output of British Coal Mines

By ROBERT E. BEDINGFIELD

LONDON — Because of failing demand for coal and the general recession plaguing Great Britain, the National Coal Board has determined it currently has no alternative but to reduce output of the state-owned coal mines.

At a recent meeting with the national executives of the mining unions the Coal Board's chairman, Sir Derek Ezra, said that the NCB is making "great efforts" to achieve sales of at least 120-million tons of coal in fiscal 1980/81. But he warned it is unlikely "because of the nature of the recession" that the NCB will be able to avoid stockpiling more than 8-million tons of coal. This will lift the Government's undistributed stocks to over 20-million tons and total stocks, including those held by customers to 37-million tons, a record in relation to total sales.

"We cannot contemplate continuing to add to stocks at this rate," said Sir Derek. "We should rapidly reach real physical limits in many areas and the financial burden would be insupportable."

Sir Derek outlined a plan to increase the output of long-life pits and open-cast mines, but to reduce capacity of collieries where realistic reserves have been exhausted or where, for geological or other reasons, cannot be operated profitably.

"The general economic situation" the chairman warned limits the NCB in further raising coal prices "even in line with general inflation." Action to make further savings, he said, "must now include the eliminating of high cost capacity and the restructuring of administrative services."

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	WEEK ENDED 2/21/81	2/14/81	2/23/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	18,240	16,520	16,075
Tituminous, year to date	117,020	98,780	113,370
Anthracite, recent week	145	125	85
Anthracite, year to date	700	555	659
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	125,822	133,925	106,925
Bituminous, year to date	807,031	681,209	796,779
Anthracite, recent week	306	142	298
Anthracite, year to date	1,447	1,141	2,635

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

	WEEK ENDED 1/24/81	1/17/81	1/26/80
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	490	495	562
Georgia	2	1	10
Illinois	1,450	1,115	1,363
Indiana	540	485	501
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,060	2,025	1,783
Western	950	915	750
Total, Ky.	3,010	2,940	2,533
Maryland	120	55	61
Ohio	840	725	735
Pennsylvania	1,680	1,595	1,843
Tennessee	220	175	197
Virginia	925	990	826
West Virginia	2,275	1,910	2,005
Total, eastern	11,552	10,486	10,636
Western			
Alaska	20	10	15
Arizona	240	265	243
Arkansas	16	15	10
Colorado	390	340	440
Iowa	10	8	11
Kansas	12	6	11
Missouri	140	125	106
Montana	610	775	1,052
New Mexico	310	260	304
North Dakota	325	225	334
Oklahoma	95	115	106
Texas	480	425	355
Utah	270	260	289
Washington	110	105	98
Wyoming	1,620	1,545	1,230
Total, western	4,648	4,479	4,604
Total, United States	16,200	14,965	15,240

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	12/80	11/80	12/79
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	264.0	265.9	264.1
Bituminous & lignite	260.7	262.6	260.9
Production employees			
Coal mining	217.9	220.1	219.3
Bituminous & lignite	214.9	217.1	216.7
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.0	40.2	41.6
Bituminous & lignite	41.0	40.2	41.6
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.13	11.21	10.34
Bituminous & lignite	11.16	11.24	10.37
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	456.33	450.64	430.14
Bituminous & lignite	457.56	451.85	431.39

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.

	WEEK ENDED 2/14/81	2/7/81	2/16/80
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,092	1,288	1,782
Baltimore and Ohio	7,433	6,980	4,147
Chesapeake and Ohio	14,075	14,828	9,830
Consolidated Rail Corp.	7,910	7,959	7,615
Norfork and Western	18,259	17,887	16,219
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	117	106	375
Western Maryland	1,784	1,411	806
Other, eastern district	371	356	12
Total, eastern district	51,041	50,815	40,786
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	1,947	2,414	1,982
Illinois Central Gulf	4,135	3,592	3,521
Louisville & Nashville	14,123	12,750	11,846
Southern Railway	7,832	7,604	8,235
Other, southern district	2	1	3
Total, southern district	28,039	26,361	25,587
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,683	1,512	1,478
Burlington Northern	20,580	19,890	18,277
Chicago & North Western	170	244	570
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,177	3,818	3,494
Kansas City Southern	101	99	102
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	885	940	1,382
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	96	42	77
Missouri Pacific	3,799	4,106	3,596
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	121
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	753
Soo Line	64	82	164
Union Pacific	3,239	3,127	4,145
Other, western district	51	44	1
Total, western district	34,845	33,904	34,160
Total, all districts	113,925	111,080	100,533

Transportation: inland rivers	2/21/81	2/14/81	2/23/80
Monongahela River, Lock 3	354,656	384,836	380,304
Allegheny River, Lock 2	11,700	15,300	48,900
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	277,900	412,300	216,500

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	12/80	11/80	12/79
Bituminous and lignite Consumption			
Electric power utilities	51,068	45,642	46,979
Coke plants	5,335	5,142	6,405
Other industrial	6,000	5,800	6,718
Residential and commercial	1,000	750	875
Total	63,403	57,334	60,977
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	178,269	179,472	156,440
Coke plants	9,017	8,563	10,028
Other industrial	11,000	11,000	11,632
Total	198,286	199,035	178,100
Anthracite Consumption			
Electric power utilities	89	56	96
Coke plants	11	9	22
Other industrial	75	75	48
Residential and commercial	150	150	120
Total	325	290	286
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	4,741	4,661	3,274
Coke plants	50	43	127
Other industrial	165	165	145
Total	4,956	4,869	3,546

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., week ended 2/21/80)	42,136	47,616	44,076
Steel (Short tons, thousands week ended 2/21/81)	2,474	2,400	2,443
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, 11/80)	5,761,768	7,809,185	6,657,090
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, 1/81)	445,127	438,929	430,924
Motor vehicle production, total (week ended 2/21/81)	129,204	95,636	157,570
Machine tools:			
Net new orders ($000, 1/81)	279,600	299,150	466,900
Shipments ($000, 1/81)	404,250	463,300	330,700

	1/81	12/80	1/80
Price Indexes			
Coal	477.5	475.7	458.1
Anthracite	508.7	497.9	435.1
Chestnut, Pa., mine	N.A.	435.3	389.4
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	N.A.	554.9	495.8
Bituminous	475.7	474.1	457.9
Domestic sizes	587.6	587.3	577.6
Retail dealers	278.0	277.8	273.3
Industrial sizes, spot	397.0	396.4	390.9
Steam electric utility	120.8	120.3	118.8
Manufacturing	251.9	251.9	249.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	690.9
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	712.7	710.4	705.0
Industrial sizes, contract	135.7	135.2	129.8
Steam electric utility	165.6	164.6	153.9
Manufacturing	120.2	120.2	118.1
Metallurgical, high volatile	99.0	99.0	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. - Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value			Avg. Value, per short ton		
Bituminous coa low volatile blends to make coke	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	1979
Japan	2,469,607	1,753,275	1,442,210	136,802,091	101,415,380	82,765,350	55.39	57.84	57.39
Italy	471,170	668,884	—	25,328,860	35,309,106	—	53.76	52.79	—
Canada	391,277	627,361	561,799	22,734,392	38,011,617	32,851,823	58.10	60.59	58.48
Brazil	365,801	286,769	257,666	19,938,257	15,701,469	54.51	54.75	58.96	
Belgium	264,082	425,267	273,921	14,232,933	21,554,408	13,745,457	53.90	50.68	50.18
Germany, F.R. (West)	191,400	194,554	—	10,316,002	10,354,343	—	53.90	53.22	—
Netherlands	180,186	172,897	136,308	8,490,322	6,514,107	49.58	49.16	47.79	
Spain	149,327	372,527	—	7,357,585	19,486,667	—	49.27	52.31	—
France	148,697	116,835	—	7,202,456	7,181,516	—	48.44	61.47	—
Algeria	118,664	109,092	23,625	6,130,989	5,890,279	1,093,094	51.67	53.99	46.27
Total, above	4,750,211	4,727,261	2,695,529	258,977,457	283,395,107	152,162,616	54.52	55.72	56.45
Total, other nations	591,042	668,512	1,760,803	32,134,145	35,358,538	86,408,880	54.37	52.89	49.07
Total, all nations	5,341,253	5,395,773	4,456,332	291,111,602	298,753,645	238,571,496	54.50	55.37	53.54
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Bituminous coal, other									
Canada	857,919	1,341,648	1,152,164	34,557,618	55,282,564	45,736,876	40.28	41.21	39.70
Netherlands	331,988	100,638	—	13,537,116	3,841,506	—	40.78	38.17	—
Italy	274,944	183,015	—	11,509,657	7,105,778	—	41.86	38.83	—
Denmark	258,519	223,708	—	11,811,303	8,940,622	—	45.69	39.97	—
Belgium	215,675	265,456	72,773	7,520,910	9,075,321	2,096,641	34.87	34.19	28.81
Japan	200,088	253,073	122,441	8,826,544	11,831,606	6,353,739	44.11	46.75	51.89
France	199,829	350,163	121,365	7,271,202	12,637,681	3,605,349	36.39	36.09	29.71
Total, above	2,338,962	2,717,702	1,468,743	95,034,350	108,715,078	57,792,605	40.63	40.00	39.35
Total, other nations	489,121	791,977	146,995	21,793,006	35,354,587	7,022,581	44.56	44.64	47.77
Total, all nations	2,828,083	3,509,679	1,615,738	116,827,356	144,069,665	64,815,186	41.31	41.05	40.11
Lignite									
Total, all nations	1,742	1,285	1,567	232,584	240,115	179,944	133.52	186.86	114.83
Coal coke for use as fuel									
Total, all nations	56,800	144,757	67,636	4,635,586	9,252,300	3,451,579	81.62	63.92	51.03
Petroleum coke, except calcined									
Japan	169,284	101,512	168,719	8,173,845	4,168,246	5,008,478	48.28	41.06	29.69
Belgium	161,306	58,583	166,684	5,803,337	2,929,155	5,901,238	35.98	50.00	35.40
Total, above	330,590	160,095	335,403	13,977,182	7,097,401	10,909,716	42.28	44.33	32.53
Total, other nations	300,981	121,563	304,545	11,761,087	4,751,348	9,420,745	39.08	39.09	30.93
Total, all nations	631,571	281,658	639,948	25,738,269	11,848,749	20,330,461	40.75	42.07	31.77
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	117	242	358	15,489	26,918	51,946	132.38	111.23	145.10
Anthracite									
Total, all nations	56,650	79,692	205,975	3,789,828	4,851,934	11,944,769	66.90	60.88	57.99

IMPORTS

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980
Bituminous coal									
Total, all nations	65,702	56,355	142,819	1,519,267	4,212,297	3,301,209	23.12	74.75	23.11
Coke, suitable for fuel									
Total, all nations	12,815	—	132,334	1,203,241	—	11,640,945	93.89	—	87.97
Compositions for fuel									
Total, all nations	271	255	1,321	10,118	9,630	44,866	37.34	37.76	33.96
Coal, other and lignite									
Total, all nations	4,430	2,555	3,329	191,503	108,674	97,150	43.23	42.53	29.18

Bergbau 81 Düsseldorf
INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS
Düsseldorf, West Germany
June 11-17, 1981

Bergbau 81 Düsseldorf
INTERNATIONAL MINING EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS
Düsseldorf, West Germany
June 11-17, 1981

STEAM COAL (521.3120) EXPORTS FOR DEC. 1980 (CONT.)

Destination	STN	$	Export Customs District
Canada	2,020	96,301	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	1,751	85,096	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	216	8,680	Detroit, Mich.
"	1,553	83,812	Pembina, N.Dak.
"	852,379	34,283,729	Cleveland, Ohio
	857,919	34,557,618	
Mexico	2,046	95,891	Laredo, Tex.
"	1,266	59,874	El Paso, Tex.
"	44	1,758	San Diego, Calif.
"	664	54,091	Nogales, Ariz.
	4,020	211,614	
Chile	21,760	752,329	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	73,235	7,628,319	New Orleans, La.
	94,995	3,380,648	
Argentina	93	3,724	New York, N.Y.
Finland	31,975	[illegible]	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	26,666	1,639,950	Norfolk, Va.
	58,641	2,930,793	
Denmark	70,363	4,55,467	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	62,390	3,905,370	Norfolk, Va.
"	125,766	5,450,466	New Orleans, La.
	258,519	11,811,303	
Ireland	12,227	774,672	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	32,992	1,186,723	Baltimore, Md.
"	44,439	3,017,149	Norfolk, Va.
	77,431	4,203,872	
Netherlands	287,604	11,806,124	Norfolk, Va.
"	44,384	1,730,992	New Orleans, La.
	331,988	13,537,116	
Belgium	149,330	5,555,196	Norfolk, Va.
"	66,435	1,965,714	Mobile, Ala.
	215,675	7,520,910	
France	21,682	888,962	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fed. Rep. of Germany	176	7,056	Baltimore, Md.
"	78,045	3,763,500	Norfolk, Va.
	78,221	3,770,556	
Spain	53,193	2,006,579	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	27,058	962,260	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	99,901	3,809,286	Baltimore, Md.
"	43,293	1,822,361	Norfolk, Va.
"	104,692	4,915,750	New Orleans, La.
	274,944	11,509,057	
Rep. of Korea	48,094	1,985,189	Los Angeles, Calif.
Taiwan	62,206	2,525,359	Los Angeles, Calif.
Japan	8,037	351,628	Baltimore, Md.
"	46,902	2,386,379	New Orleans, La.
"	145,149	6,088,537	Los Angeles, Calif.
"	200,088	8,826,544	
Tot. Steam Coal Exports	2,828,083	116,827,356	

ANTHRACITE COAL (521.3170) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Canada	606	36,015	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	4,213	260,440	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	75	5,625	Seattle, Wash.
"	54	4,687	Great Falls, Mont.
"	75	4,470	Detroit, Mich.
	5,023	311,237	
Mexico	711	96,764	Laredo, Tex.
"	141	8,276	El Paso, Tex.
	852	105,040	
Venezuela	3,027	231,831	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	8	1,774	New Orleans, La.
	3,035	233,605	
Brazil	4,774	360,452	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rep. of Korea	32,158	1,027,924	New York, N.Y.
Japan	4,158	395,057	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	5,413	1,069,376	New Orleans, La.
	9,571	1,464,433	
Australia	14	3,093	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	1,223	284,042	Los Angeles, Calif.
	1,237	287,135	
Total	56,650	3,789,826	

METALLURGICAL COAL (521.3110) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	EXPORT Customs District
Canada	3,036	116,964	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	21	2,596	Detroit, Mich.
"	388,220	22,614,832	Cleveland, Ohio
	391,277	22,734,392	
Mexico	447	22,781	Laredo, Tex.
Brazil	342,115	18,767,166	Norfolk, Va.
"	23,686	1,171,090	New Orleans, La.
	365,801	19,938,256	
Argentina	55,148	2,782,173	Norfolk, Va.
Sweden	36,656	1,873,718	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	63,082	3,435,103	Norfolk, Va.
Ireland	29,615	1,778,127	Norfolk, Va.
Netherlands	43,331	1,644,274	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	136,855	7,289,618	Norfolk, Va.
	180,186	8,933,892	
Belgium	61,887	3,870,638	Baltimore, Md.
"	132,123	6,366,022	Norfolk, Va.
"	69,386	3,949,849	Mobile, Ala.
"	681	46,424	New Orleans, La.
	264,082	14,232,933	
France	38,780	1,526,976	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	109,917	5,675,480	Norfolk, Va.
	148,697	7,202,456	
Fed. Rep. of Germany	191,400	10,316,002	Norfolk, Va.
Switzerland	20,767	959,118	Norfolk, Va.
Spain	118,056	5,854,012	Norfolk, Va.
"	31,271	1,503,573	Mobile, Ala.
	149,327	7,357,585	
Portugal	79,475	4,254,340	Norfolk, Va.
"	14,330	927,618	Mobile, Ala.
	93,805	5,181,958	
Gibraltar	32,546	1,687,207	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	471,176	25,328,860	Norfolk, Va.
Yugoslavia	29,669	1,403,970	Norfolk, Va.
Romania	71,221	3,681,618	Norfolk, Va.
Turkey	68,458	3,567,920	Norfolk, Va.
Algeria	118,664	6,130,989	Norfolk, Va.
Japan	496,511	27,348,418	Baltimore, Md.
"	1,688,424	93,380,185	Norfolk, Va.
"	65,824	3,924,089	Mobile, Ala.
"	153,570	9,451,367	New Orleans, La.
"	63,278	2,698,032	Los Angeles, Calif.
	2,469,607	136,802,091	
Egypt	89,622	5,760,453	Baltimore, Md.
Tot. Met. Coal Exports	5,341,253	291,111,602	

Big Dreams Start Small

These children are just like any others you may know. Except for one thing. Their first dream is to lead a healthy life again and stop their cancer treatments.

Please support the research and make a dream come true. For more information about how you can help, please write St. Jude, P.O. Box 3704, Memphis, Tennessee, 38103, or call 1-800-238-9100.

Danny Thomas, Founder

ST. JUDE CHILDREN'S RESEARCH HOSPITAL

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS

PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 11-12, 18-19.

MAR.

23

1981

3/26/81 C 2350-1

V003461610627 00VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
4520 EAST WEST HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

Coal's National Newspaper

March 23, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 6 | Bi-Weekly $2.00

NEWS ROUNDUP

Coal properties figured heavily in recent corporate news. Quite unexpectedly, the agreement by which Standard Oil (Ohio) was to have paid U.S. Steel some $750-million for 800-million tons of coal reserves and three operating mines was cancelled. No reason was given, other than the fact that the actual selling price could not be agreed upon. U.S. Steel indicated it still intended to sell its "surplus properties" but not for "less than their full market potential." David M. Roderick, chairman, said termination of the deal would not affect the steelmaker's planned $1.2-billion capital spending program.

The newly-formed partnership of affiliates of W.R. Grace, Hanna Mining and Liberty Capital Group paid $51.85-million in cash for Barber Paramont, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barber Oil. Barber Paramont, located near Norton, Wise County, Va., mines and sells about two-million tons of low-sulfur steam and metallurgical coal a year and controls leases with more than 40-million tons of reserves. The new owners indicated they planned major improvements on the property, including equipment replacement and development of new mines. Subsidiaries of Grace and Hanna each hold a 47.5 percent interest in the partnership, with an affiliate of Liberty owning the remaining 5 percent.

Standard Oil (California) and Conoco have reached an agreement to exchange coal and oil shale reserves. Upon completion, the two would probably enter into joint operating ventures. Standard would exchange 1.35-billion barrels of shale oil in place for about 650-million tons of coal owned by Conoco. The coal interests involve 90,000 acres at Hillsboro, Ill., that are not being mined, plus a 50 percent interest in CX Ranch and Otter Creek properties in the Powder River Basin. California Standard's oil shale comprises a 30 percent interest in Chevron Shale Oil's property at Clear Creek, North of Grand Junction, Colo.

Gulf Oil has agreed to buy Kemmerer Coal for $325-million. Kemmerer, which began operations in 1897 in Southeastern Wyoming, produced last year 4.3-million tons of coal from a large open pit mine near Kemmerer, Wyo. It also has a 50 percent interest in an underground mine at Emery, Utah, which produced 600,000 tons and has 93,000 net acres of owned and leased land in the two states and Colorado with extensive coal reserves. Closing is expected by the end of April. The resultant company from the merger of Kemmerer into Gulf's Pittsburg and Midway would become the nation's 10th largest coal company.

Combustion Engineering has received three contracts valued at $50-million for supplying steam generators to three Spanish utilities. Shipments are to begin by the end of June.

Continued on Page 5

Negotations Broken Off

Strike Outlook: Only Remaining Question Is Walkout's Duration

STRIKE INEVITABLE? UMW president Sam Church, Jr., looked dejected after he left the negotiating table and ordered his 41-member bargaining council to return to the coal fields until talks with BCOA may be reconvened.

By PAUL FEINE

WASHINGTON — The coal industry appears once again headed for its triennial madness — a strike of the 160,000 members in the Eastern half of the nation.

At press time, negotiations between the United Mine Workers of America and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association had been broken off since Tuesday night and no new meetings were scheduled. The only remaining question seemed to be the duration of the strike.

The existing contract covering most of the industry's coal miners does not expire until 12:01 A.M. March 27, but because of complicated ratification procedures, both sides acknowledged that it would take 10 days to secure ratification for any agreement that was reached between the bargaining groups.

Last Wednesday some 4,000 mine workers in parts of West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio and Alabama walked off their jobs in an apparent mix-up over the start of the expected strike. Another 6,000 workers in Pennsylvania were idled by a wildcat strike that stemmed from the firing of 6 UMW members at a U.S. Steel mine.

Many of those who walked off their jobs on that day reportedly returned to work Thursday morning, but there were no assurances that they would stay at work.

B.R. Brown, Consol president and chief negotiator for BCOA, returned to Pittsburgh from Washington after the talks failed and there were no plans for him to return to the nation's capitol at press time. A Consol spokesman indicated Brown was ready to move at a moment's notice.

About the only point on which there was general consensus late last week was the fact that while there remain several important points to be resolved in the contract talks, one issue — company pension plans for miners — is the paramount element separating the two sides.

For UMW president Sam Church, Jr., the issue boils down to his union's survival

Continued on Page 22

'Watchdog' Report Reveals 26% Coal Productivity Drop

WASHINGTON — Labor-management relations and stricter enforcement by Washington of safety rules and by states of surface mining laws caused U.S. coal productivity to fall 26 percent since 1969 after increasing threefold during the previous 22 years.

That's the conclusion of the General Accounting Office, the congressional "watchdog" in a new report, "Low Productivity in American Coal Mining: Causes and Cures."

Productivity in underground mines has dropped 43 percent since 1969, while surface mine productivity remained constant until 1974 when it began to fall, declining 29 percent by 1979, according to the GAO.

It said the underground productivity drop was closely tied to "the reduced quality of labor-management relations, especially after 1973 and the 1974 union contract requirements calling for helpers on mine-face equipment. While definitive results on the past effect of absenteeism were not obtainable, it seems to have a negative influence on productivity."

Mine Safety and Health Administration regulation was a primary cause of underground productivity decline between 1970 and 1973, but became less important until it was no longer a factor by 1977.

"In surface mining, the enactment of strict state reclamation laws is largely responsible for the decline in productivity," it continued.

The GAO recommended work in three areas to reverse this productivity loss:

- To help labor and management improve communication and cooperation, the Secretary of Labor should direct his agency's Labor-Services Administration to train coal management and labor in effective discussion and grievance handling.
- While mining technology has not caused productivity to decline, it has not sufficiently advanced to offset losses due to other causes. The Energy Secretary should direct the Office of Coal Mining to increase research in areas with a high potential for raising productivity.
- Increased on-the-job safety training of both supervisors and workers could reduce nonfatal disabling injuries caused primarily by worker error. Congress should increase the minimum amount of on-the-job safety training, while the MSHA should analyze the impact of such a move.

INSIDE

A FIRST LOOK at the interior of a lump of coal as it's heated and gasified was recently taken by General Electric Researchers — with some interesting results. Story on page 3.

PORTS SHOULD GET the fast-track treatment, urges National Coal Association President Carl Bagge on page 7.

SLURRY'S HISTORY has primarily been a battle with railroads. But it also contains some interesting ironies. Gene Smith takes a closer look on page 11.

When Slurries Proved Efficiency, The Battle Was On

By GENE SMITH

Back in the Fifties, slurry pipelines proved that they could move coal from mine mouth to electric power plants efficiently and economically. In fact, they were so efficient and economical that the railroads were forced to come up with the unit train concept to win back lucrative contracts for hauling coal.

The battle has really never eased since that time, although it took the Arab oil embargo of 1973 to revive strong interest in slurry lines for transporting coal.

Today, there is only one coal pipeline operating — the Black Mesa Line that carries 4.8-million tons of slurried coal a year 273 miles from the Black Mesa mine in Northeast Arizona to the Mojave generating station in Southern Nevada at a cost of less than 1.5 cents per ton/mile.

Even more interesting is the fact that the line was built by the Southern Pacific Company, parent of the railroad, after it was determined that a rail route would be longer and could not compete economically. Railroads are the most vociferous opponents of slurry lines.

It is generally believed that the Reagan Administration is in favor of development of slurry lines, although no specific statement has been issued on the matter. Legislation is expected to be introduced into the present session of Congress that would give slurry lines the needed right of eminent domain for them to clear the way for the many proposed lines that have been announced already.

There is nothing new or experimental about coal slurry pipelines. The initial patent for one was issued in 1891. In 1955, after extensive engineering studies, Ford, Bacon & Davis was assigned responsibility by Consolidation Coal for engineering, design and construction of a 108-mile line from Cadiz to the Eastlake generating plant of Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company. This line required three pumping stations to move finely ground coal, suspended in water, from the mine in Southern Ohio to the generating station. The utility built the facilities for draining the water and drying the coal on the shores of Lake Erie.

The line was so successful that the railroads came up with the unit train concept in order to counteract this economical means of transporting coal and the line was abandoned in 1963. It had delivered more than 7-million tons of coal and the technique was proven.

The second commercial coal slurry line is Black Mesa, which began operating in 1970 and has established a reliability rating of more than 99 percent. It transports 4.8-million tons of coal a year.

The industry's trade group — Slurry Transport Association — lists 9 pending slurry projects and reports that it hears of many others under discussion these days. The most recent is one planned by a new company, Powder River Pipeline of Great Falls, Mont., that wants to build a 42-inch diameter slurry line 1,500 miles from Montana to Lake Michigan. Lateral lines would serve utilities near the lake and along the Mississippi River.

Sylvester Larkin, retired chairman of Minnesota Power & Light of Duluth, Minn., is president of the new company. He has been joined by the investment banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Company and Michael Curran, president of Curran Oil of Great Falls, and his son, Michael F., president of Curran-Houston Pipeline, and Mustang Fuel of Oklahoma City. Northern States Power and Minnesota Power & Light are reportedly interested in the project, but the route has not yet been identified.

The 9 known projects and their status at present are:

Allen-Warner Valley — 183 miles long with capacity of 11.6-million tons a year. This project is hanging fire in a battle over the coal mines that would be located near Bryce Canyon. It is a complete system of slurry line and generating plants.

Northwest Integrated Coal System (NICES) — 1,100 miles and annual capacity of 25-million tons. This, too, is pending, waiting approval for a synfuels plant that would take 10-million tons of coal annually. (See related story on Page 13.)

San Marco — 900 miles and 10-million tons a year. The main hang-up is approval of water rights in Colorado. One possible solution is the use of industrial water supplies.

Texas Eastern — 1,260 miles and 22-million tons of coal. Water supply is the main block. The Wyoming legislature approved the supply but it was vetoed by the governor and there does not appear to be enough votes to override the veto.

Energy Transport Systems, Inc (ETSI) — 1,387 miles and 25-million tons a year. This is proceeding on schedule with a target for construction to begin in 1983 and operations two years later.

Continental — 1,500 miles and 25- to 55-million tons of coal a year. The line depends on Federal eminent domain rights, but preconstruction work is proceeding. Water would come from the Ohio River, but strong railroad opposition is indicated.

Pacific Bulk — 650 miles and 10-million tons. Tied in with the Federal Maritime Administration, the line would bring coal from Utah to the California Coast for export to Japan. A feasibility study was funded by the Federal government and additional funding is being sought for study of a gigantic bulk coal tanker class of vessels that would take the slurried coal from California to Japan, returning via Valdez, Alaska, where they would pick up oil and transport it to California in compliance with the Jones Act.

Virginia Electric & Power — 350 miles and 5-million tons of coal from Southwestern Virginia to power plants in the Eastern part of the state. Lack of eminent domain right in the state might force this line to be extended into West Virginia and Kentucky in order to secure Federal backing once that legislation is passed.

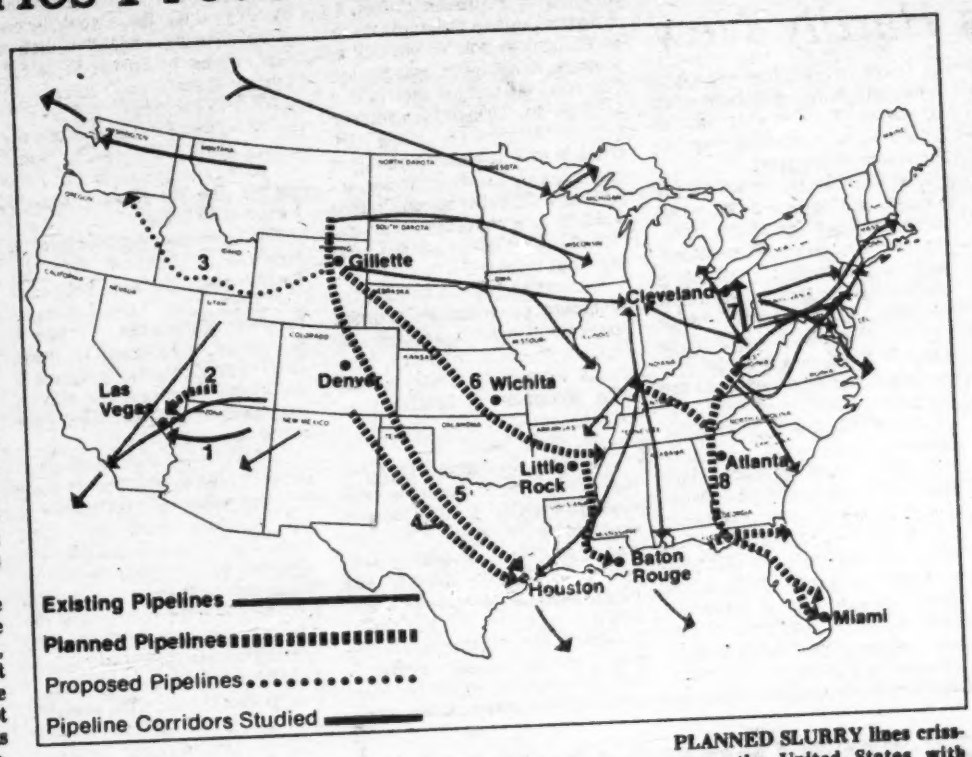
Ohio — The 108-mile Cadiz-Cleveland line is at present in mothballs but could be put back into service.

Proponents of slurry lines are working hard to secure needed support in Congress, despite continued strong opposition of the railroads and environmentalists. Sen. Malcolm Wallop, (Rep-Wyo.) recently issued a statement urging citizens of his state to "get the emotion out of the decision and use Wyoming's water to the ultimate benefit of Wyoming's people and its economy."

This was in support of the ETSI line and was made in conjunction with public hearings at Luck, Wyo., over the use of Wyoming water to transport Powder River Basin coal to power plants in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Senator Wallop pointed out that "it is no different to put up a steam generating plant that consumes water — it is just as gone as if you put it into a coal slurry

Continued on Page 12



PLANNED SLURRY lines crisscross the United States with only two complete: the Black Mesa line, which is in operation, and the Ohio line, which is mothballed. Ironically, the one operating line was built by the Southern Pacific Company, parent of the railroad, after it was determined a rail route would be longer and could not economically compete. Although no specific statement has been issued, it's generally believed the Reagan Administration favors developing slurry lines. (Slurry Transport Association map).

Pipeline System	Length	Annual Capacity
1. Black Mesa Pipeline	273 miles	4,800,000 tons
2. Alton Pipeline	183 miles	11,600,000 tons
3. Gulf Interstate-Northwest Pipeline	1,100 miles	10,000,000 tons
4. San Marco Pipeline	900 miles	15,000,000 tons
5. Wytex Pipeline	1,260 miles	22,000,000 tons
6. ETSI Pipeline	1,378 miles	25,000,000 tons
7. Ohio Pipeline	108 miles	1,300,000 tons
8. Florida Pipeline	1,500 miles	15-45,000,000 tons

50-FOOT traveling display by Energy Transportation Systems Inc. is making the rounds of shows explaining major aspects of coal slurry pipelines as well as details on ETSI's planned system from Wyoming to the Middle South.

Competition Between Rail, Slurry Lines Hardly New

Continued from Page 11

pipeline — and then transport that energy out of the state on a wire. They are both slurry pipelines, or they both employ the same concept of consumptive uses of water and the transport of an energy product elsewhere."

People seeking to prevent the use of local water as the transport agent for slurry lines are second to the railroads in their opposition to slurry lines. But scientists are working on alternatives that might do away with the need for using scarce water. W.R. Grace is looking into the use of methane from coal as a transport agent and Arthur D. Little is experimenting with liquefied carbon dioxide.

The carbon dioxide would be derived from the coal itself and would be in a liquid state under a pressure range that would be about the same as that for water in such a system. Little researchers indicate there would be lower friction loss than with water and pumping stations could be placed 100 miles apart instead of the 50-mile spacing required for water slurry lines.

Last year the President's Commission on Coal listed three major advantages for slurry lines: the underground routes do not disrupt communities; operating costs are lower than for railroads despite the relatively large capital investment required to build the lines; and on a cost-per-ton basis, the pipelines are very competitive with railroads and the gap is widening in favor of the lines.

A DOE study prepared last year by ICF, Inc., said that operation of 11 slurry lines in addition to Black Mesa could save utilities and other coal consumers billions of dollars annually. It forecast that even under a modest scenario, coal customers would save between $100-million to $1.1-billion in 1995 if the 12 lines were operating.

The prestigious WOCOL study directed by Professor Carroll L. Wilson of Massachusetts Institute of Technology pointed out that an increase in domestic coal production from 500-million metric tons in 1975 to 2,000-million metric tons by 2000 would require a combination of 9 new slurry pipelines and expanded rail facilities involving 1,400 new coal unit trains and 3,200 new conventional trains, plus 500 new coal barges and 9,400 new coal trucks.

This would tend to obviate the argument advanced by railroad spokesmen who fear that introduction of coal slurry lines would eventually destroy their near monopoly in hauling coal, particularly from the new Western coal fields.

National Economic Research Associates, in an economic and energy analysis of the planned Continental Resources 1,400-mile line from West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio to Georgia and Florida estimated total savings to utility customers in those Southeastern states would be $118.7-million in 1990, rising to between $828.7- to $1,779.3-million in 2000. If coal used in coal/oil mixtures were also transported by slurry lines, there would be additional savings of $21.2-million in 1990, rising to $100.5- to $215.7-million in 2000.

NERA concluded:

"In terms of national economic policy goals, these results would be counter-inflationary; and the higher the inflation rate, the larger the savings."

ETSI — the partnership of Bechtel, United Energy Resources, Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas and Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb — reports that it is "continuing to make steady and substantial progress in its efforts to create the biggest coal slurry pipeline system ever conceived in the U.S."

To date, it has won all 65 court cases it filed to validate its right to cross under railroad tracks at key locations along the line's route. Four of the decisions were appealed to U.S. District Courts, which denied the appeals and the railroads elected not to take the cases to the Supreme Court. Two remaining appeals are still before the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

A spokesman for ETSI reported that the group either has state eminent domain rights, favorable court rulings or railroad concurrence in all of the 6 states through which the planned slurry line will pass. Non-railroad right-of-way acquisitions are proceeding with no major problems expected.

Wyoming's Department of Environmental Quality has issued state air pollution control permits for three slurry preparation plants in the Powder River Basin.

ETSI recently upgraded its plans in line with expected accelerated demand for additional quantities of coal and is now considering a 42-inch diameter pipeline capable of transporting 37.4-million tons of coal a year. Originally, the line was to have been 38-inches in diameter with annual capacity of 25-million tons.

A different type of slurry system that is also attracting industry attention involves the use of slurry lines within the mines. Consolidation Coal has developed such a system at its Loveridge mine near Fairmont, W. Va. This line can carry coarse, four-inch coal from the mine face to the preparation plant. The coal comes from both longwall and continuous miners in different parts of the mine. The coal is crushed, mixed with water and fed as slurry into an 8-inch flexible rubber hose train mounted on wheels.

The mixture is transported into a steel pipeline that, in turn, carries the slurry mixture to a giant, steel-lined storage pit. From there it is pumped straight up 850 feet through a steel pipe to the surface where it travels 2.4 miles to the prep plant for processing before being shipped to utility customers in New England ane Canada.

The new system, according to Consolidation Coal, presents a significant advance in mine safety, especially with the elimination of much moving equipment in the mines.

Includes Eminent Domain

Don't let the Government get you over a barrel! —

The "Windfall Profits" tax: How does it affect YOU?

Former President Carter called it "good news for the whole country." Senator David L. Boren called it "a tragic mistake." Its affect on the entire industry is profound.

The Oil Daily has prepared a comprehensive report on the tax and its implications. This hard-hitting report contains all the information you will need to understand this significant legislation.

The major topics cover:

- ★ **OVERVIEW OF THE TAX.** What It Means to Industry; What It Means to You
- ★ **WHY THE TAX WAS ENACTED** Making the Oil Industry a Political Football
- ★ **THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS** From Plan to Practice
- ★ **THE MECHANICS OF THE TAX** How Does It Work? Who Pays the Bills? How Is It Calculated?
- ★ **QUESTIONS FROM THE INDUSTRY**

Here is THE study to help you understand and cope with this critical piece of legislation which affects all aspects of the oil industry. It's informative, comprehensive, concise, written in language clear enough to be understood by the layman but detailed enough to be of assistance to an accountant or attorney who must interpret the law during the coming tax period. An essential addition to your library — a $37.50 investment that will pay for itself the first time you use it. **Order it today.**

The Oil Daily, Dept. 278, 850 3rd Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10022 593-2100 CIN 3-23-81

Please send me _____ copy(s) of The Oil Daily Report on "The Windfall Profits Tax" at $37.50 per copy. *My check for $_____ is enclosed.*

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Here's What Proposed Slurry Legislation Contains

Continued from Page 9

Even in the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, there may be some rough going for the bill. Senator John Danforth (R-Missouri) is the fourth-ranking member on the majority side of the committee, and the Missouri-Pacific railroad, a major factor in the Senator's home state, is one of the leading opponents of coal slurry pipelines.

On the House side, three committees are likely to share jurisdiction over the bill. Virtually all House legislative activity having anything to do with energy must have the imprimatur of Chairman John Dingell (D-Michigan) of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Other Directions

In addition, it is likely that the House version of the bill will be referred jointly to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, headed by Morris Udall (D-Arizona), and to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, chaired by James Howard (D-New Jersey).

Two regions of the country that would be greatly affected by the success of efforts to expand coal slurry pipeline activity are Texas and the Pacific northwest states of Washington and Oregon. The proposed San Marco and Texas Eastern coal pipelines would have a combined capacity of delivering 32 million tons of coal annually to the Houston area, while the Northwest Integrated Coal Energy System would carry 25 million tons from Wyoming to Portland, Oregon to support a 250 million Btu-per-day coal gasification plant and exports of 10 million tons of coal a year.

On the Senate Commerce Committee, none of the 17 members are from Texas, while two (including Chairman Packwood) are from the northwest states. On the Energy Committee, the same situation applies — none of the 20 members are from Texas, and two are from the Washington-Oregon corner of the nation. These two, however, are the second-ranking Republican, Mark Hatfield of Oregon, and the powerful ranking Democrat, Henry Jackson of Washington.

In the House, the 42 members of the Energy Committee include four from Texas, and one each from Washington and Oregon, and among the 46 Public Works members are one from Texas and none from the northwest.

The task facing the bill's supporters now, as in past efforts to pass similar legislation, is to convince sufficient numbers of Representatives and Senators that the public benefits of a new coal transportation system for the nation outweigh the arguments of those who have opposed slurry pipeline development in the past. Final resolution of the fate of the new proposed legislation is unlikely before late this year or early in the 1982 session of the 97th Congress.

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	WEEK ENDED 3/7/81	2/28/81	3/8/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent	18,950	18,925	15,404
Bituminous, year to date	154,895	135,945	146,938
Anthracite, recent week	110	130	119
Anthracite, year to date	940	830	870
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	130,837	130,515	100,126
Bituminous, year to date	1,068,383	937,546	1,003,427
Anthracite, recent week	222	305	419
Anthracite, year to date	1,974	1,752	3,379

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

	WEEK ENDED 2/7/81	1/31/81	2/9/80
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	510	520	528
Georgia	2	2	10
Illinois	1,210	1,362	1,258
Indiana	540	600	471
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,110	2,300	1,684
Western	850	950	782
Total, Ky.	2,960	3,250	2,466
Maryland	75	85	54
Ohio	690	785	727
Pennsylvania	1,690	1,750	1,720
Tennessee	210	250	193
Virginia	890	975	749
West Virginia	2,410	2,450	1,884
Total eastern	11,187	12,029	10,060
Western			
Alaska	13	12	14
Arizona	240	260	235
Arkansas	10	12	10
Colorado	400	395	417
Iowa	11	12	10
Kansas	15	20	10
Missouri	90	110	97
Montana	595	675	777
New Mexico	305	325	291
North Dakota	315	320	320
Oklahoma	113	110	97
Texas	544	560	334
Utah	310	325	263
Washington	107	105	83
Wyoming	1,850	1,835	1,287
Total, western	4,918	5,076	4,245
Total, United States	16,105	17,105	14,305

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	1/81	12/80	1/80
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	267.5	264.0	262.7
Bituminous & lignite	264.2	260.7	259.5
Production employees			
Coal mining	220.9	217.9	218.4
Bituminous & lignite	217.9	214.9	215.5
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.2	41.0	42.1
Bituminous & lignite	41.2	41.0	42.1
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.15	11.13	10.39
Bituminous & lignite	11.18	11.16	10.42
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	459.38	456.33	437.42
Bituminous & lignite	460.62	457.56	438.68

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.

	WEEK ENDED 2/28/81	2/21/81	2/29/80
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,328	1,302	1,606
Baltimore and Ohio	8,092	8,041	4,889
Chesapeake and Ohio	17,167	15,650	13,908
Consolidated Rail Corp.	8,450	9,188	7,726
ITC	192	—	—
Norfork and Western	22,251	19,748	14,556
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	153	182	309
Western Maryland	2,753	3,415	3,149
Other, eastern district	2	2	2
Total, eastern district	60,388	57,518	46,145
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,447	2,225	1,722
Illinois Central Gulf	5,109	4,774	3,495
Louisville & Nashville	14,521	14,446	12,641
Southern Railway	8,744	7,832	7,601
Other, southern district	—	33	—
Total, southern district	30,821	29,310	25,459
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,716	1,871	1,421
Burlington Northern	23,155	22,592	18,894
Chicago & Northern Western	330	331	863
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,142	4,632	3,045
Kansas City Southern	101	97	97
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	1,066	1,127	1,103
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	75	70	62
Missouri Pacific	5,290	4,943	4,270
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	117
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	821
Soo Line	55	80	182
Union Pacific	3,321	3,191	4,214
Other, western district	55	61	29
Total, western district	39,306	38,995	34,918
Total, all districts	130,515	125,823	106,522

	3/7/81	2/28/81	3/8/80
Transportation: inland rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock 3	368,742	358,072	299,198
Allegheny River, Lock 2	26,900	7,200	45,000
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	343,388	315,700	176,900

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	12/80	11/80	12/79
Bituminous and lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	51,069	45,642	46,979
Coke plants	5,335	5,142	6,405
Other industrial	6,000	5,880	6,718
Residential and commercial	1,000	750	875
Total	63,403	57,334	60,977
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	178,269	179,472	156,440
Coke plants	9,017	8,563	10,028
Other industrial	11,000	11,000	11,632
Total	198,286	199,035	178,100
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	89	56	96
Coke plants	11	9	22
Other industrial	75	75	48
Residential and commercial	150	150	120
Total	325	290	286
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	4,741	4,661	3,274
Coke plants	50	43	127
Other industrial	165	165	145
Total	4,956	4,869	3,546

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities, wk ended (Mil. Kwh 3/7/81)	43,190	42,427	44,911
Steel (Short tons, thousands, week ended 3/7/81)	2,560	2,551	2,501
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, Month ended 12/80	5,119,500	5,761,768	5,111,797
Other significant output:			
Aluminum(short tons, 1/81)	445,127	438,929	430,924
Motor vehicle production, total (month ended 2/81)	478,992	455,479	619,932
Machine tools:			
Net new orders($000, 1/81)	279,600	299,150	466,900
Shipments ($000 1/81)	404,250	463,300	330,700

	1/81	12/80	1/80
Price Indexes			
Coal	477.5	475.7	458.1
Anthracite	508.7	497.9	435.1
Chestnut, Pa., mine	N.A.	435.3	389.4
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	N.A.	554.9	495.8
Bituminous	475.7	474.1	457.9
Domestic sizes	587.6	587.3	577.6
Retail dealers	278.0	277.8	273.3
Industrial sizes, spot	397.0	396.4	390.9
Steam electric utility	120.8	120.3	118.8
Manufacturing	251.9	251.9	249.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	690.9
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	712.7	710.4	705.0
Industrial sizes, contract	135.7	135.2	129.8
Steam electric utility	165.6	164.6	153.9
Manufacturing	120.2	120.2	118.1
Metallurgical, high volatile	99.0	99.0	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. - Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons 1/81	12/80	1/80	Dollar Value 1/81	12/80	1/80	Avg. Value, per short ton 1/81	12/80	1/80
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends in coke coke No. 5213110									
Japan	1,352,536	2,469,607	1,063,319	77,009,244	136,802,091	63,476,198	56.94	55.39	59.70
France	432,927	148,897	434,607	24,248,829	7,202,456	21,131,591	56.01	48.44	48.62
Italy	402,067	471,176	481,063	21,749,815	25,328,860	24,007,683	54.10	53.76	49.91
Spain	331,073	149,327	158,739	16,763,275	7,357,585	8,357,897	50.63	49.27	52.65
Brazil	220,007	365,801	258,600	12,820,451	19,938,256	14,737,684	58.27	54.51	56.95
Netherlands	161,811	180,186	148,406	8,507,084	8,933,892	7,655,325	52.57	49.58	51.58
Turkey	140,070	68,458	90,815	7,668,175	3,567,920	4,339,339	54.75	52.12	47.78
Belgium	130,720	264,062	134,196	7,234,599	14,232,933	5,215,434	55.34	53.90	38.86
Germany, F.R. (West)	112,064	191,400	197,266	6,159,665	10,316,002	9,725,191	54.97	53.90	49.30
Total, above	3,283,275	4,308,734	2,967,211	182,161,137	233,679,995	158,646,342	55.48	54.23	53.47
Total, other nations	657,068	1,032,519	849,140	33,345,448	57,431,607	41,413,142	50.75	55.62	48.77
Total, all nations	3,940,363	5,341,253	3,816,351	215,506,585	291,111,602	200,059,484	54.69	54.50	52.42
Bituminous coal, other No. 5213120									
France	365,510	199,829	6,789	14,608,538	7,271,202	204,819	39.97	36.39	30.17
Netherlands	270,456	331,988	70,164	11,838,242	13,537,116	2,631,163	43.77	40.78	37.50
Japan	177,439	200,088	25,146	8,147,193	8,826,544	1,339,022	45.92	44.11	53.25
Denmark	149,330	258,519	62,737	6,407,771	11,811,303	2,016,531	42.91	45.69	32.14
Spain	141,001	53,193	33,526	5,994,837	2,006,579	1,485,752	42.52	37.73	44.32
Belgium	136,157	215,675	8,385	5,152,261	7,520,910	239,571	37.84	34.87	28.57
Italy	129,754	274,944	—	4,907,384	11,509,657	—	37.82	41.86	—
Total, above	1,369,647	1,534,236	206,747	57,056,226	62,483,311	7,916,858	41.66	40.73	38.29
Total, other nations	416,986	1,293,847	268,734	20,852,984	54,344,045	12,263,184	50.01	42.00	45.63
Total, all nations	1,786,633	2,828,083	475,481	77,909,210	116,827,356	20,180,042	43.61	41.31	42.44
Lignite, No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	2,519	1,742	1,435	341,870	232,584	251,286	135.72	133.52	175.11

	Quantity in short tons 1/81	12/80	1/80	Dollar Value 1/81	12/80	1/80	Avg. Value, per short ton 1/81	12/80	1/80
Coal coke for use as fuel, No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	94,491	56,800	42,765	5,673,870	4,635,586	4,691,447	60.05	81.61	109.70
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Japan	164,179	169,284	144,794	6,056,742	8,173,845	4,921,747	36.89	48.28	33.99
Total, other nations	108,929	462,287	451,050	4,996,594	17,564,424	15,323,426	45.87	37.99	33.97
Total, all nations	273,108	631,571	595,844	11,053,336	25,738,269	20,245,173	40.47	40.75	33.98
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	284	117	669	43,166	15,489	96,897	151.99	132.38	144.84
Anthracite . No. 5213170									
Total, all nations	65,331	56,650	167,223	2,240,505	3,789,826	7,699,324	34.29	66.90	46.04

IMPORTS

	1/81	12/80	1/80	1/81	12/80	1/80	1/81	12/80	1/80
Bituminous coal, No. 5213125									
Total, all nations	67	65,702	84,599	4,319	1,519,267	1,779,551	64.46	23.12	21.04
Coke, suitable for fuel, No. 4213140									
Total, all nations	79,061	12,815	174,841	6,085,864	1,203,241	15,283,414	76.98	93.99	87.41
Compositions for fuel, No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	380	271	2,551	15,489	10,118	101,562	40.71	37.34	39.81
Coal, incl. lignite, except peat No. 5213180									
Total, all nations	35,308	4,430	36,069	1,619,716	191,503	1,099,452	45.87	43.23	30.48

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

March 30-31 — Conference on Cogeneration at Stouffer's National Center, Arlington, Va. Information: Robert W. Nash, The Energy Bureau, 41 East 42d St., New York 10017. Telephone: 212-687-3178.

April 8 — Mining Equipment Liability, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and Mine Safety and Health Act seminars at Huntington Civic Center, Huntington, W. Va. Information: Robert W. Nash, The Energy Bureau, 41 East 42d St. New York, N.Y. 10017. Telephone: 212-687-3177.

April 20-24 — IGT's Advances in Coal Utilization Technology IV symposium at Stouffer's Denver Inn, Denver, Colo. Features Larry A. Lukens on "Understanding the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation." Information: Ms. Kathy Fisher, Institute of Gas Technology, 3424 South State St., Chicago, Ill. 60616. Phone: 312-567-3881.

April 27-29 — American Power Conference, Chicago, Ill. R.A. Budenholzer, Illinois Institute of Technology, 3300 South Federal St., Chicago, Ill. 60616. Phone: 312-567-3196.

Exports FACTS & FIGURES

STEAM COAL (521.3120) EXPORTS FOR DEC. 1980 (CONT.)

Destination	STN	$	Export Customs District
Canada	2,020	96,301	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	1,751	85,096	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	216	8,680	Detroit, Mich.
"	1,553	83,812	Pembina, N.Dak.
"	852,379	34,283,729	Cleveland, Ohio
	857,919	34,557,618	
Mexico	2,046	95,891	Laredo, Tex.
"	1,266	59,874	El Paso, Tex.
"	44	1,758	San Diego, Calif.
"	664	54,091	Nogales, Ariz.
	4,020	211,614	
Chile	21,760	752,329	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	73,235	7,628,319	New Orleans, La.
	94,995	3,380,648	
Argentina	93	3,724	New York, N.Y.
Finland	31,975	1,290,843	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	26,666	1,639,950	Norfolk, Va.
	58,641	2,930,793	
Denmark	70,363	4,55,467	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	62,390	3,905,370	Norfolk, Va.
"	125,766	5,450,466	New Orleans, La.
	258,519	11,811,303	
Ireland	12,227	774,672	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	32,992	1,186,723	Baltimore, Md.
"	44,439	3,017,149	Norfolk, Va.
	77,431	4,203,872	
Netherlands	287,604	11,806,124	Norfolk, Va.
"	44,384	1,730,992	New Orleans, La.
	331,988	13,537,116	
Belgium	149,330	5,555,196	Norfolk, Va.
"	66,435	1,965,714	Mobile, Ala.
	215,675	7,520,910	
	21,682	888,962	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fed. Rep. of Germany	176	7,056	Baltimore, Md.
"	78,045	3,763,500	Norfolk, Va.
	78,221	3,770,556	
Spain	53,193	2,006,579	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	27,058	962,260	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	99,901	3,809,286	Baltimore, Md.
"	43,293	1,822,361	Norfolk, Va.
"	104,692	4,915,750	New Orleans, La.
	274,944	11,509,657	
Rep. of Korea	48,094	1,985,189	Los Angeles, Calif.
Taiwan	62,206	2,525,359	Los Angeles, Calif.
Japan	8,037	351,628	Baltimore, Md.
"	46,902	2,386,379	New Orleans, La.
"	145,149	6,088,537	Los Angeles, Calif.
	200,088	8,826,544	
Tot. Steam Coal Exports	2,828,083	116,827,356	

ANTHRACITE COAL (521.3170) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Canada	606	36,015	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	4,213	260,440	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	75	5,625	Seattle, Wash.
"	54	4,687	Great Falls, Mont.
"	75	4,470	Detroit, Mich.
	5,023	311,237	
Mexico	711	96,764	Laredo, Tex.
"	141	8,276	El Paso, Tex.
	852	105,040	
Venezuela	3,027	231,831	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	8	1,774	New Orleans, La.
	3,035	233,605	
Brazil	4,774	360,452	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rep. of Korea	32,158	1,027,924	New York, N.Y.
Japan	4,158	395,057	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	5,413	1,069,376	New Orleans, La.
	9,571	1,464,433	
Australia	14	3,093	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	1,223	284,042	Los Angeles, Calif.
	1,237	287,135	
Total	58,650	3,789,826	

METALLURGICAL COAL (521.3110) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	EXPORT Customs District
Canada	3,036	116,964	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	21	2,596	Detroit, Mich.
"	388,220	22,614,832	Cleveland, Ohio
	391,277	22,734,392	
Mexico	447	22,781	Laredo, Tex.
Brazil	342,115	18,767,166	Norfolk, Va.
"	23,686	1,171,090	New Orleans, La.
	365,801	19,938,256	
Argentina	55,148	2,782,173	Norfolk, Va.
Sweden	36,656	1,873,718	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	63,082	3,435,103	Norfolk, Va.
Ireland	29,615	1,778,127	Norfolk, Va.
Netherlands	43,331	1,644,274	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	136,855	7,289,618	Norfolk, Va.
	180,186	8,933,892	
Belgium	61,887	3,870,638	Baltimore, Md.
"	132,123	6,366,022	Norfolk, Va.
"	69,386	3,949,849	Mobile, Ala.
"	681	46,424	New Orleans, La.
	264,082	14,232,933	
France	38,780	1,526,976	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	109,917	5,675,480	Norfolk, Va.
	148,697	7,202,456	
Fed. Rep. of Germany	191,400	10,316,002	Norfolk, Va.
Switzerland	20,767	959,118	Norfolk, Va.
Spain	118,056	5,854,012	Norfolk, Va.
"	31,271	1,503,573	Mobile, Ala.
	149,327	7,357,585	
Portugal	79,475	4,254,340	Norfolk, Va.
"	14,330	927,618	Mobile, Ala.
	93,805	5,181,958	
Gibraltar	32,546	1,687,207	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	471,176	25,328,860	Norfolk, Va.
Yugoslavia	29,669	1,403,970	Norfolk, Va.
Romania	71,221	3,881,618	Norfolk, Va.
Turkey	68,458	3,567,920	Norfolk, Va.
Algeria	118,664	6,130,989	Norfolk, Va.
Japan	496,511	27,348,418	Baltimore, Md.
"	1,688,424	93,380,185	Norfolk, Va.
"	65,824	3,924,089	Mobile, Ala.
"	153,570	9,451,367	New Orleans, La.
"	63,278	2,696,032	Los Angeles, Calif.
	2,469,607	136,802,091	
Egypt	89,622	5,760,453	Baltimore, Md.
Tot. Met. Coal Exports	5,341,253	291 111,602	

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

May 1 — Professional Development Seminar on Coal-Based Synfuels at Battelle Laboratories, Columbus, Ohio. Sponsored by Columbus, Ohio, Section of ASME. Information: Jack Chrystal, 999 Crupper Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43229. Phone: 614-436-3250.

May 4-5 — Coal Transportation Conference at Stouffer's National Center, Arlington, Va. Information: Nancy Jones, Energy Bureau, 41 East 42d St., New York, N.Y. 10017. Telephone: 212-687-3178

May 10-13 — American Mining Congress 1981 Coal Convention, St. Louis, Mo. Information: AMC, Suite 300, 1920 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-861-2800.

May 11-15 — International Civil Engineering Convention & Exposition sponsored by American Society of Civil Engineers at New York Hilton Hotel.

May 11-15 — Diamond Core Drilling & Soil Sampling Training Program. Information: Acker Drill Co., P.O. Box 830, Scranton, Pa. 18501 Telephone: 717-586-2061.

May 14-16 — Three Rivers Coal Festival, Fairmont, W. Va. Information: Three Rivers Coal Festival, P.O. Box 1604, Fairmont, W. Va. 26554.

May 18-19 — Government Institutes' seminar on Clean Air Act at Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. Also on May 20 an Incineration Systems seminar. Information: Marguerite Leishman, Government Institutes, P.O. Box 1096, Rockville, Md. 20850. Phone: 301-251-9250.

June 9-12 — Coal Technology Europe 981, Cologne Fair Grounds, Cologne, West Germany. Information: Waalhaven Z.Z. 44, 3088 HJ Rotterdam, Netherlands.

June 11-17 — Bergbau '81, World's Largest International Mining Exhibition, Dusseldorf, West Germany.

June 14-18 — National Coal Association's 64th Anniversary Convention, Marriott Pavilion Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Information: Ralph B. Harry, Coal Building, 1130 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-463-2632.

June 16-19 — 2d International Energy Symposium — World's Fair Energy Expo 82, Knoxville, Tenn. Information: Dr. Sheila McCullough, Energy Opportunities Consortium, P.O. Box 2229, Knoxville, Tenn. Phone: 615-637-4554.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS

PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 18-19.

4/13/81 C 2350-1

COAL INDUSTRY

Coal's National Newspaper

V003461610627 00VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC 9999
JEANNE LONG
EAST WESY HWY STE 800
INGTON DC 20014

April 6, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 7 | Bi-Weekly $2.00

SAM CHURCH is considering his next move following UMW members' rejection of the contract with the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association. (United Press International photo)

Church Ponders Next Move

Prospects Loom for Long Strike

By PAUL FEINE

WASHINGTON — The prospects for a long coal mine strike are growing daily.

This became apparent after B.R. Brown, chief negotiator for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, announced on Wednesday that his association had "no plans to resume negotiations" with the United Mine Workers.

Furthermore, Brown said that the UMW's unexpectedly sharp rejection of the proposed contract showed "a disturbing lack of bargaining discipline in the UMW, which puts the integrity of the bargaining process in serious jeopardy."

Brown, who is also president of Consolidation Coal, charged that the majority of miners who voted apparently chose to listen to dissidents who were not involved in the bargaining and who misrepresented the proposed agreement, thus assuring its defeat. The rejection vote was running at a rate of about two-to-one despite the personal pleas of Sam M. Church, Jr., UMW president, who travelled the coal mining regions to plead for approval of the contract.

The rejection of the contract is seen as a personal affront to Church, whose future as president of the union may well be in jeopardy. In certain areas of West Virginia and Kentucky, miners rejected the contract by margins as large as 7 to one.

When Church first announced the proposed new contract and began stumping for its approval, he knew his actions amounted to a calculated risk. His plea for miners to ignore their traditional "no contract, no work" policy and continue laboring under the terms of the old contract pending the ratification vote was taken by many miners as adding insult to injury, and they returned the favor in their overwhelming rejection of the contract.

Church had argued, and many observers had agreed, that he had negotiated the best possible contract terms under the circumstances. The union had indeed won some important concessions from the BCOA mine operator members, but it had given up some of its prior demands in return, and it was these points that the workers viewed as unacceptable when they cast their ballots.

Among the points on which the BCOA bargainers had yielded to the UMW team was the issue of changes in the industry-wide pension plan. The mine owners had insisted on a company-by-company private retirement coverage plan, while the union wanted continuation of the umbrella program. Under the proposed contract, the existing coverage would

Continued on Page 22

NEWS ROUNDUP

EPA has given Armco Steel the go-ahead for using the so-called "bubble" method in measuring emissions from its Middletown, Ohio, plant. Particulate emissions will be measured from the plant as a whole rather than from a specific part of the plant, such as a smokestack. This concept has been advanced by most steelmakers as the way to meet emission standards at lower costs, but has been strongly opposed by environmentalists. Armco estimated the cost of the bubble concept approach at $5.6-million in contrast with $20-million under regular compliance regulations.

Railroads are hailing an ICC decision that permits them to raise rates so that they can earn a return on their investment equal to the prevailing cost of capital. This would allow revenue equal to 11.7 percent under present rates. Industry figures have shown the actual average rate of return at less than 3 percent, although three railroads — Fort Worth & Denver, Joilet & Eastern, both owned by U.S. Steel have been meeting or exceeding the new allowable 11.7 percent rate of return.

Fluor Corporation has agreed to buy St. Joe Minerals for almost $2.9-billion, based on an offering price of $60 a share. This contrasted with the $45-a-share offer made on March 11 by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons. St. Joe's management opposed the Seagram offer as "grossly inadequate."

Continued on Page 5

Utility Supplies Range from 60 to 200 Days, Edison Electric Institute Projections Indicate

WASHINGTON — Anticipating the possibility of a drawn-out coal strike, the Edison Electric Institute announced its latest projections for steam coal availability to its electric utility member companies.

According to Douglas Bauer, EEI senior vice president for economic and regulatory policy analysis, the latest figures compiled by the National Electric Reliability Council show a nationwide average of coal supplies on hand at utilities at 120 days or more. Only two areas — Florida and the Virginia-North Carolina-South Carolina region — show supplies in the 60-to-100 day-range, while Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi indicated a 150-day supply of coal in stock, and estimates in the southwest ranged up to 200 days.

Electric power supply reliability is not expected to be affected if a new coal contract is in effect soon for eastern coal mines under the Bituminous Coal Operators Association agreement with the United Mine Workers, Bauer said, noting that demand for power traditionally declines during the spring season before rising dramatically with summer air-conditioning load.

"A longer stike can affect the reliability of coal-fired generation and that could seriously affect national economic recovery," Bauer cautioned. Increased dependence on oil-fired generation as a result of a lengthy coal strike would exacerbate dependence on imported oil, and would inevitably increase consumer costs for electric power, he said.

Based on the terms of the tentative agreement rejected last week by the UMW members, Bauer estimated that utility coal costs would increase by approximately $2.50 per ton, and that these costs would eventually be passed on to electric power customers through regular utility rate proceedings.

Bauer was closely involved with the Department of Energy's emergency task force during the 1977-78 coal strike, when he served as assistant administrator of the Economic Regulatory Administration for utility programs. During the record-setting strike then, Bauer noted that as utility stockpiles of coal approached the 60 to 90-day average — or roughly half the levels now in place — efforts began to "equalize reserves among utilities" by moving coal from place to place as needed.

When coal stockpiles fall to less than 40 days supply, Bauer said, the existing curtailment plans for individual utilities are triggered. These contingency plans include, in order of implementation, voluntary conservation efforts urged on all electricity users, voltage reductions of up to five percent, shortening of workweeks and other actions to cut power use, curtailment of power supplies to "interruptible" customers, and finally cutoffs of

Continued on Page 24

Utah Coal Companies Plan Increased Exports to Several Taiwan Customers

SALT LAKE CITY — Taiwan will buy 675,000 tons of Utah coal during 1981 and a minimum of 11-million over the next decade, according to an agreement announced by Utah Gov. Scott Matheson and Clifford J. Barborka, president of Utah Pacific Corp.

They said Utah Pacific will act as broker for a group of mines in Carbon and Emery counties, including arranging for transportation to the West Coast.

In Washington, Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, said the Utah Pacific agreement and one with Plateau Mining total $394-million.

Five Taiwan companies are involved in the Utah Pacific transaction:

- Lucky Cement Co., which signed a five-year contract with its 1st delivery in May.
- Chia Hsin Cement Co., which signed a five-year contract with its first delivery in September.
- Taiwan Cement Co., which signed a five-year contract with its first delivery last month.
- Formosa Plastics, which signed a 10-year contract with its first delivery in May.
- And Taiwan Power Co., which signed a 10-year contract with its first delivery in April.

Hatch said the high quality of Utah's low sulfur and high BTU coal helped make it attractive to the Taiwan companies. He said officials were concerned about accessability and transportation, however.

INSIDE

THE NATION'S ELECTRIC UTILITIES must still fight through the regulatory maze before they can burn coal. Gene Smith traces the battles on page 9.

JOHN CORCORAN BACKS the Administration's efforts to restore the Black Lung Benefits program to its original intent. Comment on page 16.

MASS. GOV. KING AIMS at speeding up coal conversion. Story on page 10.

CHESSIE-FAMILY LINES MERGER bodes well for future of Kentucky coal. Story on page 5.

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	WEEK ENDED		
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	17,510	18,990	17,029
Bituminous, year to date	172,405	154,895	163,967
Anthracite, recent week	120	110	100
Anthracite, year to date	1,060	940	970
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	120,702	130,837	111,216
Bituminous, year to date	1,189,145	1,068,383	1,114,643
Anthracite, recent week	216	222	626
Anthracite, year to date	1,060	844	970

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

	WEEK ENDED		
	3/7/1981	2/28/1981	3/8/1980
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	630	545	524
Georgia	1	2	3
Illinois	1,589	1,510	1,325
Indiana	591	680	500
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,666	2,545	1,988
Western	1,055	830	847
Total, Ky	3,721	3,375	2,835
Maryland	71	95	46
Ohio	805	892	814
Pennsylvania	2,037	1,115	1,916
Tennessee	327	310	273
Virginia	1,137	1,075	807
West Virginia	2,517	2,680	2,051
Total, eastern	13,426	13,279	11,094
Western			
Alaska	17	24	12
Arizona	210	225	231
Arkansas	10	13	13
Colorado	450	390	357
Iowa	14	29	11
Kansas	29	42	9
Missouri	127	87	123
Montana	653	514	766
New Mexico	345	475	319
North Dakota	428	485	319
Oklahoma	105	125	103
Texas	650	675	350
Utah	275	330	230
Washington	105	102	73
Wyoming	2,106	2,150	1,416
Total, western	5,524	5,646	4,310
Total, U.S.	18,950	18,925	15,404

In short tons(000). Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	1/81	12/80	1/80
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	267.5	264.0	262.7
Bituminous & lignite	264.2	260.7	259.5
Production employees			
Coal mining	220.9	217.9	218.4
Bituminous & lignite	217.9	214.9	215.5
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.2	41.0	42.1
Bituminous & lignite	41.2	41.0	42.1
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.15	11.13	10.39
Bituminous & lignite	11.18	11.16	10.42
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	459.38	456.33	437.42
Bituminous & lignite	460.62	457.56	438.68

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.

	WEEK ENDED		
Transportation: railroad	3/14/81	3/7/81	3/15/80
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,345	1,319	1,423
Baltimore and Ohio	8,764	8,342	5,256
Chesapeake and Ohio	15,596	16,417	13,378
Consolidated Rail Corp.	8,106	8,391	7,703
ITC	170	482	—
Norfork and Western	17,850	21,465	18,306
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	36	263	284
Western Maryland	3,083	1,990	1,519
Other, eastern district	27	19	29
Total, eastern district	54,977	58,688	47,898
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,005	2,287	1,864
Illinois Central Gulf	4,516	5,400	3,742
Louisville & Nashville	14,167	15,664	13,427
Southern Railway	8,157	9,130	7,407
Other, southern district	5	—	1
Total, southern district	28,850	32,481	26,441
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,843	1,843	1,689
Burlington Northern	22,076	23,227	20,230
Chicago & North Western	402	341	999
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,445	4,053	3,304
Kansas City Southern	106	99	156
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	978	1,130	—
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	77	55	81
Missouri Pacific	4,405	5,219	4,246
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	96
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	799
Soo Line	52	43	98
Union Pacific	3,481	3,621	4,557
Other, western district	71	47	26
Total, western district	36,936	39,678	36,877
Total, all districts	120,763	130,847	111,216

	3/21/81	3/14/81	3/22/80
Transportation: inland rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock 3	302,528	354,058	380,738
Allegheny River, Lock 2	17,000	20,700	34,200
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	374,277	373,893	203,400

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	1/81	12/80	1/80
Bituminous and lignite Consumption			
Electric power utilities	54,276	51,068	46,979
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	172,151	178,269	156,440
Anthracite Consumption			
Electric power utilities	81	89	74
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	4,824	4,741	3,371

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

Coal User Production	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., wk ended 3/21/81)	43,066	42,743	42,125
Steel (short tons, thousands, Wk ended 3/21/81)	2,620	2,570	2,588
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, month ended Dec. 1980)	5,119,500	5,761,768	5,111,797
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, Month ended 2/81)	404,225	444,826	406,396
Motor vehicle production, total (month ended, 2/81)	478,992	455,479	619,932
Machine tools:			
Net new orders($000, 1/81)	276,700	281,000	501,000
Shipments ($000, 1/81)	421,150	388,950	355,450

	2/81	1/81	2/80
Price Indexes			
Coal	480.8	477.5	458.7
Anthracite	536.8	508.7	435.1
Chestnut, Pa., mine	447.3	N.A.	389.4
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	574.8	N.A.	495.8
Bituminous	478.2	475.7	458.5
Domestic sizes	587.6	587.6	577.6
Retail dealers	278.0	278.0	273.3
Industrial sizes, spot	400.4	397.0	390.9
Steam electric utility	125.1	120.8	118.8
Manufacturing	252.2	251.9	249.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	690.9
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	705.9	712.7	705.0
Industrial sizes, contract	136.3	135.7	130.0
Steam electric utility	166.8	165.6	154.3
Manufacturing	120.5	120.2	118.1
Metallurgical, high volatile	99.0	99.0	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. - Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value			Avg. Value, per short ton		
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110	1/81	12/80	1/80	1/81	12/80	1/80	1/81	12/80	1/80
Japan	1,352,536	2,469,607	1,063,319	77,009,244	136,802,091	63,476,198	56.94	55.39	59.70
France	432,927	148,697	434,607	24,248,829	7,202,456	21,131,591	56.01	48.44	48.62
Italy	402,067	471,176	481,063	21,749,815	25,328,860	24,007,683	54.10	53.76	49.91
Spain	331,073	149,327	158,739	16,763,275	7,357,585	8,357,897	50.63	49.27	52.65
Brazil	220,007	365,801	258,800	12,820,451	19,938,256	14,737,684	58.27	54.51	56.95
Netherlands	161,811	180,186	148,406	8,507,084	8,933,892	7,655,325	52.57	49.58	51.58
Turkey	140,070	68,458	90,815	7,668,175	3,567,920	4,539,339	54.75	52.12	47.78
Belgium	130,720	264,082	134,196	7,234,599	14,232,933	5,215,434	55.34	53.90	38.86
Germany, F.R. (West)	112,064	191,400	197,266	6,159,665	10,316,002	9,725,191	54.97	53.90	49.30
Total, above	3,283,275	4,308,734	2,967,211	182,161,137	233,679,995	158,646,342	55.48	54.23	53.47
Total, other nations	657,088	1,032,519	849,140	33,345,448	57,431,607	41,413,142	50.75	55.62	48.77
Total, all nations	3,940,363	5,341,253	3,816,351	215,506,585	291,111,602	200,059,484	54.69	54.50	52.42
Bituminous coal, other No. 5213120	1/81	12/80	1/80	1/81	12/80	1/80	1/81	12/80	1/80
France	365,510	199,829	6,789	14,608,538	7,271,202	204,819	39.97	36.39	30.17
Netherlands	270,456	331,988	70,164	11,838,242	13,537,116	2,631,163	43.77	40.78	37.50
Japan	177,439	200,088	25,146	8,147,193	8,826,544	1,339,022	45.92	44.11	53.25
Denmark	149,330	258,519	62,737	6,407,771	11,811,303	2,016,531	42.91	45.69	32.14
Spain	141,001	53,193	35,526	5,994,837	2,006,579	1,485,752	42.52	37.73	44.32
Belgium	136,157	215,675	8,385	5,152,261	7,520,910	239,571	37.84	34.87	28.57
Italy	129,754	274,944	—	4,907,384	11,509,657	—	37.82	41.86	—
Total, above	1,369,647	1,534,236	206,747	57,056,226	62,483,311	7,916,858	41.66	40.73	38.29
Total, other nations	416,986	1,293,847	268,734	20,852,984	54,344,045	12,263,184	50.01	42.00	45.63
Total, all nations	1,786,633	2,828,083	475,481	77,909,210	116,827,356	20,180,042	43.61	41.31	42.44
Lignite, No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	2,519	1,742	1,435	341,870	232,584	251,286	135.72	133.52	175.11
Coal coke for use as fuel, No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	94,491	56,800	42,765	5,673,870	4,635,586	4,691,447	60.05	81.61	109.70
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Japan	164,179	169,284	144,794	6,056,742	8,173,845	4,921,747	36.89	48.28	33.99
Total, other nations	108,929	462,287	451,050	4,996,594	17,564,424	15,323,426	45.87	37.99	33.97
Total, all nations	273,108	631,571	595,844	11,053,336	25,738,269	20,245,173	40.47	40.75	33.98
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	284	117	669	43,166	15,489	96,897	151.99	132.38	144.84
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Total, all nations	65,331	56,650	167,223	2,240,505	3,789,826	7,699,324	34.[illegible]	[illegible]	46.04

IMPORTS

	1/81	12/80	1/80	1/81	12/80	1/80	1/81	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bituminous coal, No. 5213120									
Total, all nations	67	65,702	84,599	4,319	1,519,267	1,779,551	64.46	23.12	21.04
Coke, suitable for fuel, No. 4213140									
Total, all nations	79,061	12,815	174,841	6,085,864	1,203,241	15,283,414	76.98	93.89	87.41
Compositions for fuel, No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	380	271	2,551	15,469	10,118	101,562	40.71	37.34	39.81
Coal, incl. lignite, except peat No. 5213180									
Total, all nations	35,308	4,430	36,069	1,619,716	191,503	1,099,452	45.87	43.23	30.48

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

April 8 — Mining Equipment Liability, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and Mine Safety and Health Act seminars at Huntington Civic Center, Huntington, W. Va. Information: Robert W. Nash, The Energy Bureau, 41 East 42d St. New York, N.Y. 10017. Telephone: 212-687-3177. 312-567-3881.

April 27-29 — American Power Conference, Chicago, Ill. R.A. Budenholzer, Illinois Institute of Technology, 3300 South Federal St., Chicago, Ill. 60616. Phone: 312-567-3196.

April 20-24 — IGT's Advances in Coal Utilization Technology IV symposium at Stouffer's Denver Inn, Denver, Colo. Features Larry A. Lukens on "Understanding the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation." Information: Ms. Kathy Fis er, Institute of Gas Technology, 3424 South State St., Chicago, Ill. 60616.

May 1 — International Acid Rain Conference at State University of New York at Buffalo. Participants include government and industry representatives from the United States and Canada. Information: 716-636-2901.

Exports

FACTS & FIGURES

STEAM COAL (521.3120) EXPORTS FOR DEC. 1980 (CONT.)

Destination	STN	$	Export Customs District
Canada	2,020	96,301	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	1,751	85,096	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	216	8,680	Detroit, Mich.
"	1,553	83,812	Pembina, N.Dak.
"	852,379	34,283,729	Cleveland, Ohio
	857,919	34,557,618	
Mexico	2,046	95,891	Laredo, Tex.
"	1,266	59,874	El Paso, Tex.
"	44	1,758	San Diego, Calif.
"	664	54,091	Nogales, Ariz.
	4,020	211,614	
Chile	21,760	752,329	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	73,235	7,628,319	New Orleans, La.
	94,995	3,380,648	
Argentina	93	3,724	New York, N.Y.
Finland	31,975	1,290,843	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	26,666	1,639,950	Norfolk, Va.
	58,641	2,930,793	
Denmark	70,363	4,55,467	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	62,390	3,905,370	Norfolk, Va.
"	125,766	5,450,466	New Orleans, La.
	258,519	11,811,303	
Ireland	12,227	774,672	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	32,992	1,186,723	Baltimore, Md.
"	44,439	3,017,149	Norfolk, Va.
	77,431	4,203,872	
Netherlands	287,604	11,806,124	Norfolk, Va.
"	44,384	1,730,992	New Orleans, La.
	331,988	13,537,116	
Belgium	149,330	5,555,196	Norfolk, Va.
"	66,435	1,965,714	Mobile, Ala.
	215,675	7,520,910	
	21,682	888,962	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fed. Rep. of Germany	176	7,056	Baltimore, Md.
"	78,045	3,763,500	Norfolk, Va.
	78,221	3,770,556	
Spain	53,193	2,006,579	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	27,058	962,260	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	99,901	3,809,286	Baltimore, Md.
"	43,293	1,822,361	Norfolk, Va.
"	104,692	4,915,750	New Orleans, La.
	274,944	11,509,657	
Rep. of Korea	48,094	1,985,189	Los Angeles, Calif.
Taiwan	62,206	2,525,359	Los Angeles, Calif.
Japan	8,037	351,628	Baltimore, Md.
"	46,902	2,386,379	New Orleans, La.
"	145,149	6,088,537	Los Angeles, Calif.
	200,088	8,826,544	
Tot. Steam Coal Exports	2,828,083	116,827,356	

ANTHRACITE COAL (521.3170) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Canada	506	36,015	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	4,213	260,440	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	75	5,625	Seattle, Wash.
"	54	4,687	Great Falls, Mont.
"	75	4,470	Detroit, Mich.
	5,023	311,237	
Mexico	711	96,764	Laredo, Tex.
"	141	8,276	El Paso, Tex.
	852	105,040	
Venezuela	3,027	231,831	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	8	1,774	New Orleans, La.
	3,035	233,605	
Brazil	4,774	360,452	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rep. of Korea	32,158	1,027,924	New York, N.Y.
Japan	4,158	395,057	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	5,413	1,069,376	New Orleans, La.
	9,571	1,464,433	
Australia	14	3,093	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	1,223	284,042	Los Angeles, Calif.
	1,237	287,135	
Total	56,650	3,789,826	

METALLURGICAL COAL (521.3110) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	EXPORT Customs District
Canada	3,036	116,964	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	21	2,596	Detroit, Mich.
"	388,220	22,614,832	Cleveland, Ohio
	391,277	22,734,392	
Mexico	447	22,781	Laredo, Tex.
Brazil	342,115	18,767,166	Norfolk, Va.
"	23,686	1,171,090	New Orleans, La.
	365,801	19,938,256	
Argentina	55,148	2,782,173	Norfolk, Va.
Sweden	36,656	1,873,718	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	63,082	3,435,103	Norfolk, Va.
Ireland	29,615	1,778,127	Norfolk, Va.
Netherlands	43,331	1,644,274	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	136,855	7,289,618	Norfolk, Va.
	180,186	8,933,892	
Belgium	61,887	3,870,638	Baltimore, Md.
"	132,123	6,366,022	Norfolk, Va.
"	69,386	3,949,849	Mobile, Ala.
"	681	46,424	New Orleans, La.
	264,082	14,232,933	
France	38,780	1,526,976	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	109,917	5,675,480	Norfolk, Va.
	148,697	7,202,456	
Fed. Rep. of Germany	191,400	10,316,002	Norfolk, Va.
Switzerland	20,767	959,118	Norfolk, Va.
Spain	118,056	5,854,012	Norfolk, Va.
"	31,271	1,503,573	Mobile, Ala.
	149,327	7,357,585	
Portugal	79,475	4,254,340	Norfolk, Va.
"	14,330	927,618	Mobile, Ala.
	93,805	5,181,958	
Gibraltar	32,546	1,687,207	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	471,176	25,328,860	Norfolk, Va.
Yugoslavia	29,869	1,403,970	Norfolk, Va.
Romania	71,221	3,681,618	Norfolk, Va.
Turkey	68,458	3,567,920	Norfolk, Va.
Algeria	118,664	6,130,989	Norfolk, Va.
Japan	498,511	27,348,418	Baltimore, Md.
"	1,688,424	93,380,185	Norfolk, Va.
"	65,824	3,924,089	Mobile, Ala.
"	153,570	9,451,367	New Orleans, La.
"	63,278	2,698,032	Los Angeles, Calif.
	2,469,607	136,802,091	
Egypt	89,622	5,760,453	Baltimore, Md.
Tot. Met. Coal Exports	5,341,253	291,111,602	

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

May 1 — Professional Development Seminar on Coal-Based Synfuels at Battelle Laboratories, Columbus, Ohio. Sponsored by Columbus, Ohio, Section of ASME. Information: Jack Chrystal, 999 Crupper Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43229. Phone: 614-436-3250.

May 4-5 — Coal Transportation Conference at Stouffer's National Center, Arlington, Va. Information: Nancy Jones, Energy Bureau, 41 East 42d St., New York, N.Y. 10017. Telephone: 212-687-3178

May 10-13 — American Mining Congress 1981 Coal Convention, St. Louis, Mo. Information: AMC, Suite 300, 1920 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-861-2800.

May 11-15 — International Civil Engineering Convention & Exposition sponsored by American Society of Civil Engineers at New York Hilton Hotel.

May 11-15 — Diamond Core Drilling & Soil Sampling Training Program. Information: Acker Drill Co., P.O. Box 830, Scranton, Pa. 18501 Telephone: 717-587-2061.

May 14-16 — Three Rivers Coal Festival, Fairmont, W. Va. Information: Three Rivers Coal Festival, P.O. Box 1604, Fairmont, W. Va. 26554.

May 18-19 — Government Institutes' seminar on Clean Air Act at Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. Also on May 20 an Incineration Systems seminar. Information: Marguerite Leishman, Government Institutes, P.O. Box 1096, Rockville, Md. 20850. Phone: 301-251-9250.

June 9-12 — Coal Technology Europe 981, Cologne Fair Grounds, Cologne, West Germany. Information: Waalhaven Z.Z. 44, 3088 HJ Rotterdam, Netherlands.

June 11-17 — Bergbau '81, World's Largest International Mining Exhibition, Dusseldorf, West Germany.

June 14-16 — National Coal Association's 64th Anniversary Convention, Marriott Pavilion Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Information: Ralph B. Harry, Coal Building, 1130 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-463-2632.

June 16-19 — 2d International Energy Symposium — World's Fair Energy Expo 82, Knoxville, Tenn. Information: Dr. Sheila McCullough, Energy Opportunities Consortium, P.O. Box 2229, Knoxville, Tenn. Phone: 615-637-4554.

APR.

6

1981

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS

PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 18-19.

APR.

20

1981

4/22/81 C 2350-1 U

V00346161062700VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
4520 EAST WEST HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

Coal's National Newspaper

April 20, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 8 | Bi-Weekly $2.00

To Avoid Discord and Polarization

Stafford Seeks Fast Clean Air Action

By STEVE MARCY

WASHINGTON — Unless there is Senate floor action by mid-September on amendments to the Clean Air Act, the legislation threatens to become bogged down in discord and polarization.

This is the view of Sen. Robert Stafford (R.-Vt.), chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, who hopes to avoid having to seek emergency short-term reauthorization of the existing act and hold the main body of amendments over until next year.

Stafford has made clear that meeting the Autumn deadline requires preventing the debate from becoming fraught with such symbolic significance that both sides on the government regulation issue view its outcome as the ultimate definition of the proper role for social regulation. If that happens, the debate will break down hopelessly in discord and polarization, Stafford fears.

On the House side, the Energy and Commerce Committee Democratic and Republican staffs had not resolved before Easter recess a hearing scheduled on Clean Air Act agenda.

Stafford at least held two days of hearings before the recess. And discovered that an organization of state environmental officials and the director of the National Commission on Air Quality's report on the effectiveness of the Clean Air Act will not be at each other's throat over the acid rain issue.

NCAQ director William Lewis said that while scientists cannot measure the amount of acid rain reduction that will result from given amounts of sulfate emissions reduction, enough evidence nonetheless exists to justify limits on total atmospheric loadings of sulfur dioxide.

James K. Hambright, director of Pennsylvania's air-quality control bureau and president of the State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators (STAPPA) agreed. He suggested that regional sulfur dioxide limits be set, with the states within the regions being given the authority to devise the most cost-effective methods of meeting the limits.

Stafford also found consensus among the three previous EPA heads that the states should be given more flexibility in their plans to prescribe and enforce pollution controls.

William D. Ruckelshaus, now with Weyerhauser, said that the basic structure of the act is a legacy of the political climate surrounding the Vietnam war and its suspicions that public officials could not be trusted, so needed to be placed on a tight leash by Congress.

Consequently, neither the EPA Administrator nor the states were given enough flexibility to respond effectively to a changing understanding about the pollution problem. The result has been very large tax dollar expenditures for very little public benefit. Ruckelshaus said the act should be amended to increase the EPA Administrator's authority to set standards for adequately protecting public health. Public health should not be pursued to the exclusion of all other social goals, anyway, Ruckelshaus said.

"In many environmental laws, the necessity of balancing risks and costs and benefits is made explicit," Ruckelshaus said. "It should be made so here."

Russell E. Train, now with the World Wildlife Fund, thought the act to be fundamentally sound and agreed with the NCAQ report, issued in March, that it would not inhibit energy development,

Continued on Page 22

THOUSAND-FOOT TALL CHIMNEYS tower above a coal-burning power plant on the Ohio River. Environmentalists blame them for acid rain falling throughout the Northeast and in Eastern Canada. CINews' Special Clean Air Report, which runs from Page 9 through Page 16, delves into this continuing controversy.

NEWS ROUNDUP

The Japanese, West German and U.S. Governments have agreed to "evaluate more closely" the $1.44-billion coal liquefaction plant they planned to build in West Virginia. The project, proposed by the Carter Administration, may fall victim to the Reagan Administration's budget cutting and the overseas partners decided to take a second look at their participation. The announcement was made after a Tokyo meeting of the three partners.

Fifteen miners were trapped underground in Mid Continent's Dutch Creek No. 1 mine after an explosion. Four men escaped after the blast and the fate of the others was not known at press time. The deep mine, located near Carbondale, Colo., employs 77 workers.

U.S. Steel and Standard Oil (Ohio) have finally reached agreement for the sale of 28 percent of the steelmaker's coal reserves to the oil company for $700-million. Two U.S. Steel operating mines and reserves of 700- to 800-million tons of coal are involved in the transaction. The deal had been scrapped in March after the purchase price of $750-million had been announced. The present transaction hinges on the ability of U.S. Steel to get clear title to certain of the

Continued on Page 5

Electronic Giants Join In Quest for Clean Air

By GENE SMITH

RCA and G.E. in the coal industry, helping clean air?

While it may seem far-fetched, especially for RCA, two recent patent awards may lead to just that.

Dr. Richard Williams, a teaching fellow on the technical staff of RCA Laboratories at Princeton, N.J., received a patent for an efficient method of using coal to produce electricity without burning the coal, thus eliminating air pollutants.

Dr. Peter D. Zavitsanos, senior physical chemist of G.E.'s Re-Entry Systems division at Valley Forge, Pa., is hard at work on a patent he and two associates received for "coal desulfurization using alkali metal or alkaline earth compounds and electromagnetic irradiation."

While neither scientist would describe his process as THE answer to air pollution, each believes firmly that the process can go a long way towards cleaning the air for expanded use of coal.

Dr. Williams said in a telephone interview that he has already had "a fair amount of interest (in the process) from a major Midwestern utility and a large New York company in the field since the patent award was announced on March 31." He acknowledged that he has not heard from the Electric Power Research Institute, "but I'd be very happy if they called. They'd be the logical ones to carry this on its next step."

Dr. Zavitsanos said his process was "a useful and different way to remove sulfur than any previously known methods." He estimated its commercial use was "5 to 10 years away."

The G.E. scientist and his colleague, Kenneth W. Bleiler, received an initial patent on Feb. 28, 1978, for what then described as a "process for coal desulfurization." The latest patent, received on May 1, 1979, included the work of another assistant, Joseph A. Golden, who is a G.E. physicist. Bleiler is an analytical chemist.

Zavitsanos acknowledged that it seems rather unusual for the patent to come from the Valley Forge operation which works primarily on the space and missiles programs. But, he explained, "for the past 20 years we've been worrying about carbons and graphites and the interaction of their properties.

"This process stemmed from scientific curiosity," he went on. "We worked primarily on graphite for re-entry programs and were developing a heat protection system for missiles. Coal was sort of a logical next step."

At present, the trio have a laboratory scale system that moves coal through a microwave field for testing. The next move would be an automatic, larger version that would handle one kilogram per pass per minute through the microwave field. Then, it will be up to G.E. to decide what to do next. Zavitsanos said that some work had been done on the process at G.E.'s main laboratory at Schenectady, N.Y.

The patent describes the process as follows:

"Pyritic and organic sulfur is removed from pulverized coal by contacting the coal with an alkali metal or alkaline earth

Continued on Page 23

INSIDE

SPECIAL CLEAN AIR REPORT: National Clean Air Coalition calls for two-level standards. (Page 9) (Report continues through Page 16.)

BOB BEDINGFIELD REPORTS on Taiwan Power's rapid expansion in coal-fired power. (Page 4)

THE SEARCH FOR 'SUPER-COAL' continues despite Reagan budget cutting. (Page 3)

BAGGE BELIEVES TRIPLED OUTPUT is attainable with tax incentives. (Page 2)

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	Week Ended		
	4/4/81	3/28/81	4/5/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	9,845	7,925	15,285
Bituminous, year to date	219,120	200,275	213,628
Anthracite, recent week	125	135	74
Anthracite, year to date	1,470	1,345	1,264
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	70,320	128,059	104,264
Bituminous, year to date	1,522,864	1,452,544	1,443,706
Anthracite, recent week	243	291	449
Anthracite, year to date	4,070	3,827	5,820

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Reports

	3/21/81	3/14/81	3/22/81
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	610	580	558
Georgia	—	—	2
Illinois	1,550	1,492	1,370
Indiana	585	520	550
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,518	2,350	2,255
Western	990	975	900
Total, Ky.	3,508	3,325	3,155
Maryland	65	57	56
Ohio	810	785	950
Pennsylvania	1,860	1,885	1,910
Tennessee	250	270	280
Virginia	1,240	985	925
West Virginia	2,790	2,285	2,594
Total, eastern	13,268	12,184	12,350
Western			
Alaska	18	18	13
Arizona	225	220	260
Arkansas	12	14	12
Colorado	475	385	390
Iowa	13	18	15
Kansas	24	21	15
Missouri	130	105	110
Montana	635	590	755
New Mexxico	330	325	300
North Dakota	385	380	350
Oklahoma	110	95	115
Texas	700	710	480
Utah	265	240	235
Washington	95	95	100
Wyoming	2,240	2,110	1,614
Total, western	5,677	5,326	4,764
Total, U.S.	18,945	17,510	17,114

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Report.

	Monthly		
	2/1981	1/1981	2/1980
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	266.9	267.3	261.9
Bituminous & lignite	263.6	264.0	258.6
Production employees			
Coal mining	220.8	220.2	217.8
Bituminous & lignite	217.8	217.2	214.9
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.2	40.9	41.3
Bituminous & lignite	41.2	41.0	41.3
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.17	11.13	10.34
Bituminous & lignite	11.20	11.16	10.36
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	460.20	455.22	427.04
Bituminous & lignite	461.44	457.56	427.87

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics — Employment and Earnings

	Week Ended		
	3/28/81	3/21/81	3/29/81
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,016	1,151	1,239
Baltimore and Ohio	8,904	8,336	5,407
Chesapeake and Ohio	16,052	17,357	14,164
Consolidated Rail Corp.	11,176	10,622	8,961
ITC	252	172	—
Norfork and Western	18,791	22,371	17,961
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	209	74	368
Western Maryland	3,025	2,516	2,194
Other, eastern district	51	68	102
Total, eastern district	59,476	62,667	50,396
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,029	2,291	2,129
Illinois Central Gulf	5,015	5,965	3,231
Louisville & Nashville	15,077	15,364	13,802
Southern Railway	8,118	9,658	7,944
Other, southern district	1	2	2
Total, southern district	30,240	33,280	27,108
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,669	1,573	1,627
Burlington Northern	22,281	22,275	18,784
Chicago & North Western	171	497	919
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,431	4,435	3,294
Kansas City Southern	72	102	107
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	976	964	88
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	54	89	97
Missouri Pacific	4,631	5,588	4,089
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	—
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	796
Soo Line	50	60	65
Union Pacific	3,944	3,725	4,750
Other, western district	68	86	1
Total, western district	38,347	39,394	35,416
Total, all districts	128,063	135,341	112,920

	4/4/81	3/23/81	4/5/81
Transportation: inland rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock 3	131,998	256,216	304,422
Allegheny River, Lock 2	7,200	10,002	27,850
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	153,700	344,150	200,850

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	1/81	12/80	1/80
Bituminous and lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	54,276	51,068	46,979
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	172,151	178,269	156,440
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	81	89	74
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	4,824	4,741	3,371

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., wk ended 4/4/81)	39,964	41,692	40,327
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Wk ended 4/4/81)	2,615	2,671	2,535
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, 1/81)	3,792,666	5,119,500	3,882,251
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons,, Month ended 2/81)	404,225	444,826	406,396
Passenger car production, total (Month ended, 3/81)	619,430	478,992	638,238
Machine tools:			
Net new orders($000, 2/81)	276,700	281,000	501,000
Shipments ($000, 2/81)	421,150	388,950	355,450

	2/81	1/81	2/80
Price Indexes			
Coal	480.8	477.5	458.7
Anthracite	536.8	508.7	435.1
Chestnut, Pa., mine	447.3	N.A.	389.4
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	574.8	N.A.	495.8
Bituminous	478.2	475.7	458.5
Domestic sizes	587.6	587.6	577.6
Retail dealers	278.0	278.0	273.3
Industrial sizes, spot	400.4	397.0	390.9
Steam electric utility	125.1	120.8	118.8
Manufacturing	252.2	251.9	249.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	690.9
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	705.9	712.7	705.0
Industrial sizes, contract	136.3	135.7	130.0
Steam electric utility	166.8	165.6	154.3
Manufacturing	120.5	120.2	118.1
Metallurgical, high volatile	99.0	99.0	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. - Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value		Avg. Value, per short ton			
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke, No. 5213110	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Japan	910,597	1,352,536	966,042	49,350,372	77,009,244	56,358,659	54.20	56.94	58.34
Italy	599,666	402,067	233,013	30,711,452	21,749,815	13,095,916	51.21	54.10	56.20
France	425,839	432,927	449,365	24,248,829	24,248,829	21,701,513	56.94	56.01	48.29
Netherlands	377,564	161,811	162,098	19,141,533	8,507,084	7,176,391	50.70	52.57	44.27
Belgium	334,236	130,720	226,898	17,147,445	7,234,599	12,396,232	51.30	55.34	54.63
Spain	309,874	331,073	125,277	16,763,275	16,763,275	6,524,254	54.10	50.63	52.08
Korea, Rep. (South)	292,538	—	97,234	15,241,771	—	4,742,044	52.10	—	48.77
Germany, F.R. (West)	211,893	112,064	129,248	11,043,514	6,159,665	5,982,690	52.12	54.97	46.29
Brazil	173,849	220,007	368,599	9,824,929	12,820,451	20,965,642	56.51	58.27	56.88
Yugoslavia	118,455	—	50,692	5,619,783	—	2,800,740	47.44	—	55.25
United Kingdom	104,006	85,528	184,521	4,368,000	4,008,680	7,140,561	42.00	46.87	38.70
Total, above	3,858,517	3,228,733	2,992,987	203,460,903	178,501,642	158,884,642	52.73	55.29	53.09
Total, other nations	501,856	711,630	592,960	27,278,096	37,004,943	30,109,362	54.35	52.00	50.78
Total, all nations	4,360,373	3,940,363	3,585,947	230,738,999	215,506,585	188,994,004	52.92	54.69	52.70
Bituminous coal, other No. 5213120									
Italy	409,780	129,754	—	17,128,923	4,907,384	—	41.80	37.82	—
France	392,141	365,510	160,693	14,598,928	14,608,538	5,007,431	37.23	39.97	31.16
Germany, F.R. (West)	257,495	63,917	57,600	13,525,903	3,822,597	2,277,468	52.53	59.81	39.54
Denmark	241,419	149,330	—	9,187,901	6,407,771	—	38.06	42.91	—
China, T.	230,687	33,170	—	8,369,143	74,682	—	36.28	22.48	—
Finland	176,780	55,802	—	7,577,541	3,032,664	—	42.86	54.35	—
Spain	149,020	141,001	36,683	6,574,644	5,994,837	1,641,078	44.12	42.52	44.74
Korea, Rep. (South)	118,475	—	—	5,728,306	—	—	48.35	—	—
Japan	113,248	177,439	29,560	5,051,150	8,147,193	1,549,932	44.60	45.92	52.43
United Kingdom	109,971	87,114	—	5,791,786	4,248,336	—	52.67	48.77	—
Romania	104,101	—	—	3,402,639	—	—	32.69	—	—
Total, above	2,303,117	1,203,037	284,536	96,936,864	51,244,002	10,475,909	42.09	42.60	36.82
Total, other nations	98,528	583,596	119,343	3,781,864	26,665,208	4,379,284	38.38	45.69	36.69
Total, all nations	2,401,645	1,786,633	403,879	100,718,728	77,909,210	14,855,193	46.94	43.61	36.78
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Bituminous coal No. 5213120									
Toal, all nations	94,144	67	132,831	2,057,681	4,319	2,848,868	21.86	64.46	21.44

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value		Avg. Value, per short ton			
Coke, suitable for fuel No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	11,452	79,061	53,383	843,418	6,085,864	5,111,507	73.65	76.98	95.75
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	2,162	380	5,969	90,345	15,469	241,269	41.79	40.71	40.42
Coal, incl. lignite, except peat No. 5213180									
Total, all nations	9,946	35,308	60,485	282,452	1,169,716	1,785,155	28.40	45.87	29.51
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	1,262	2,519	1,112	171,678	341,870	257,396	136.04	135.72	231.47
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	47,300	94,491	74,432	3,685,422	5,673,870	5,088,079	77.92	60.05	68.36
Petroleum coke, except alcined No. 5213150									
Netherlands	194,586	52,617	115,007	10,961,907	2,444,972	4,356,582	56.33	46.47	37.88
Belgium	122,717	3,316	207,468	4,438,343	129,965	8,100,287	36.17	39.19	39.04
France	105,103	—	27,944	4,721,107	—	1,122,514	44.92	—	40.17
Japan	99,254	164,179	66,142	4,476,584	6,056,742	2,960,294	45.10	36.89	44.76
Total, above	521,660	220,112	416,561	24,597,941	8,631,679	16,539,677	47.15	39.21	39.71
Total, other nations	64,945	52,996	88,454	3,115,771	2,421,657	2,344,402	47.98	45.70	26.50
Total, all nations	586,605	273,108	505,015	27,713,712	11,053,336	18,884,079	47.24	40.47	37.39
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	40,155	284	835	2,355,168	43,166	108,918	58.65	151.99	130.44
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Total, all nations	7,663	65,331	49,706	575,473	2,240,505	3,491,890	75.10	34.29	70.25

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

April 20-24 — IGT's Advances in Coal Utilization Technology IV symposium at Stouffer's Denver Inn, Denver, Colo. Features Larry A. Lukens on "Understanding the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation."
Information: Ms. Kathy Fis er, Institute of Gas Technology, 3424 South State St., Chicago, Ill. 60616.

April 27-29 — American Power Conference, Chicago, Ill.
R.A. Budenholzer, Illinois Institute of Technology, 3300 South Federal St., Chicago, Ill. 60616. Phone: 312-567-3196.

May 1 — International Acid Rain Conference at State University of New York at Buffalo. Participants include government and industry representatives from the United States and Canada. Information: 716-636-2901.

Exports

FACTS & FIGURES

STEAM COAL (521.3120) EXPORTS FOR DEC. 1980 (CONT.)

Destination	STN	$	Export Customs District
Canada	2,020	96,301	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	1,751	85,096	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	216	8,680	Detroit, Mich.
"	1,553	83,812	Pembina, N.Dak.
"	852,379	34,283,729	Cleveland, Ohio
	857,919	34,557,618	
Mexico	2,046	95,891	Laredo, Tex.
"	1,266	59,874	El Paso, Tex.
"	44	1,758	San Diego, Calif.
"	664	54,091	Nogales, Ariz.
	4,020	211,614	
Chile	21,760	752,329	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	73,235	7,628,319	New Orleans, La.
	94,995	3,380,648	
Argentina	93	3,724	New York, N.Y.
Finland	31,975	1,290,843	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	26,666	1,639,950	Norfolk, Va.
	58,641	2,930,793	
Denmark	70,363	4,55,467	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	62,390	3,905,370	Norfolk, Va.
"	125,766	5,450,466	New Orleans, La.
	258,519	11,811,303	
Ireland	12,227	774,672	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	32,992	1,186,723	Baltimore, Md.
"	44,439	3,017,149	Norfolk, Va.
	77,431	4,203,872	
Netherlands	287,604	11,806,124	Norfolk, Va.
"	44,384	1,730,992	New Orleans, La.
	331,988	13,537,116	
Belgium	149,330	5,555,196	Norfolk, Va.
"	66,435	1,965,714	Mobile, Ala.
	215,675	7,520,910	
	21,682	888,962	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fed. Rep. of Germany	176	7,096	Baltimore, Md
"	78,045	3,763,500	Norfolk, Va.
	78,221	3,770,556	
Spain	53,193	2,006,579	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	27,058	962,260	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	99,901	3,809,286	Baltimore, Md.
"	43,293	1,822,361	Norfolk, Va.
"	104,692	4,915,750	New Orleans, La.
	274,944	11,509,657	
Rep. of Korea	48,094	1,985,189	Los Angeles, Calif.
Taiwan	62,206	2,525,359	Los Angeles, Calif.
Japan	8,037	351,628	Baltimore, Md.
"	46,902	2,386,379	New Orleans, La.
"	145,149	6,088,537	Los Angeles, Calif.
	200,088	8,826,544	
Tot. Steam Coal Exports	2,828,083	116,827,356	

ANTHRACITE COAL (521.3170) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Canada	606	36,015	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	4,213	260,440	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	75	5,625	Seattle, Wash.
"	54	4,687	Great Falls, Mont.
"	75	4,470	Detroit, Mich.
	5,023	311,237	
Mexico	711	96,784	Laredo, Tex.
"	141	8,276	El Paso, Tex.
	852	105,040	
Venezuela	3,027	231,831	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	8	1,774	New Orleans, La.
	3,035	233,605	
Brazil	4,774	360,452	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rep. of Korea	32,158	1,027,924	New York, N.Y.
Japan	4,158	395,057	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	5,413	1,069,376	New Orleans, La.
	9,571	1,464,433	
Australia	14	3,093	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	1,223	204,042	Los Angeles, Calif.
	1,237	287,135	
Total	56,650	3,789,826	

METALLURGICAL COAL (521.3110) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	EXPORT Customs District
Canada	3,036	116,964	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	21	2,596	Detroit, Mich.
"	388,220	22,614,832	Cleveland, Ohio
	391,277	22,734,392	
Mexico	447	22,781	Laredo, Tex.
Brazil	342,115	18,767,166	Norfolk, Va.
"	23,686	1,171,090	New Orleans, La.
	365,801	19,938,256	
Argentina	55,148	2,782,173	Norfolk, Va.
Sweden	36,656	1,873,718	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	63,082	3,435,103	Norfolk, Va.
Ireland	29,615	1,778,127	Norfolk, Va.
Netherlands	43,331	1,644,274	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	136,855	7,289,618	Norfolk, Va.
	180,186	8,933,892	
Belgium	61,887	3,870,638	Baltimore, Md.
"	132,123	6,366,022	Norfolk, Va.
"	69,386	3,949,849	Mobile, Ala.
"	681	46,424	New Orleans, La.
	264,082	14,232,933	
France	38,780	1,526,976	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	109,917	5,675,480	Norfolk, Va.
	148,697	7,202,456	
Fed. Rep. of Germany	191,400	10,316,002	Norfolk, Va.
Switzerland	20,767	959,118	Norfolk, Va.
Spain	118,056	5,854,012	Norfolk, Va.
"	31,271	1,503,573	Mobile, Ala.
	149,327	7,357,585	
Portugal	79,475	4,254,340	Norfolk, Va.
"	14,330	927,618	Mobile, Ala.
	93,805	5,181,958	
Gibraltar	32,546	1,687,207	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	471,176	25,328,860	Norfolk, Va.
Yugoslavia	29,669	1,403,970	Norfolk, Va.
Romania	71,221	3,681,618	Norfolk, Va.
Turkey	68,458	3,567,920	Norfolk, Va.
Algeria	118,664	6,130,989	Norfolk, Va.
Japan	498,511	27,348,418	Baltimore, Md.
"	1,688,424	93,380,185	Norfolk, Va.
"	65,824	3,924,089	Mobile, Ala.
"	153,570	9,451,367	New Orleans, La.
"	63,278	2,698,032	Los Angeles, Calif.
	2,469,607	136,802,091	
Egypt	89,622	5,760,453	Baltimore, Md.
Tot. Met. Coal Exports	5,341,253	291,111,602	

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

May 1 — Professional Development Seminar on Coal-Based Synfuels at Battelle Laboratories, Columbus, Ohio. Sponsored by Columbus, Ohio, Section of ASME. Information: Jack Chrystal, 999 Crupper Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43229. Phone: 614-436-3250.

May 4-5 — Coal Transportation Conference at Stouffer's National Center, Arlington, Va. Information: Nancy Jones, Energy Bureau, 41 East 42d St., New York, N.Y. 10017. Telephone: 212-687-3178

May 10-13 — American Mining Congress 1981 Coal Convention, St. Louis, Mo. Information: AMC, Suite 300, 1920 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-861-2800.

May 11-15 — International Civil Engineering Convention & Exposition sponsored by American Society of Civil Engineers at New York Hilton Hotel.

May 11-15 — Diamond Core Drilling & Soil Sampling Training Program. Information: Acker Drill Co., P.O. Box 830, Scranton, Pa. 18501 Telephone: 717-586-2061.

May 14-16 — Three Rivers Coal Festival, Fairmont, W. Va. Information: Three Rivers Coal Festival, P.O. Box 1604, Fairmont, W. Va. 26554.

May 18-19 — Government Institutes' seminar on Clean Air Act at Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. Also on May 20 an Incineration Systems seminar. Information: Marguerite Leishman, Government Institutes, P.O. Box 1096, Rockville, Md. 20850. Phone: 301-251-9250.

June 9-12 — Coal Technology Europe 981, Cologne Fair Grounds, Cologne, West Germany. Information: Waalhaven Z.Z. 44, 3088 HJ Rotterdam, Netherlands.

June 11-17 — Bergbau '81, World's Largest International Mining Exhibition, Dusseldorf, West Germany.

June 14-16 — National Coal Association's 64th Anniversary Convention, Marriott Pavilion Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Information: Ralph B. Harry, Coal Building, 1130 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-463-2632.

June 16-19 — 2d International Energy Symposium — World's Fair Energy Expo 82, Knoxville, Tenn. Information: Dr. Sheila McCullough, Energy Opportunities Consortium, P.O. Box 2229, Knoxville, Tenn. Phone: 615-637-4554.

MAY

4

1981

5/12/81

C 2350 -1

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

Coal's National Newspaper

May 4, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 9 | Bi-Weekly $2.00

4,000 Industry Leaders Expected

Curtain Time for AMC '81 Coal Convention

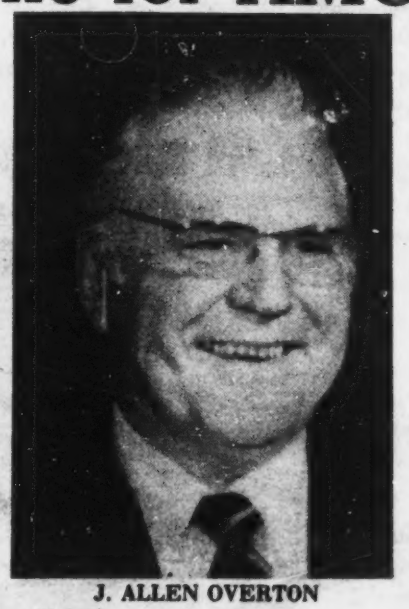
By GENE SMITH

The new head of the Senate Coal Caucus is expected to tell coal industry leaders just what they should expect from the Reagan Administration at Monday morning's opening session of the American Mining Congress 1918 Coal Convention at St. Louis.

J. Allen Overton, Jr., president of the trade association, noted that in addition to Senator John Heinz, III, (Rep.-Penn.) the expected 4,000 attendees will also hear from Representative Joe Gaydos (Dem-Penn.) chairman of the Health and Safety Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee, and Representative G. William Whitehurst (Rep.-Va.), whose district encompasses the busy coal port of Norfolk.

This year's gatehring comes at a time when coal production has just about been halved by the unexpected strike of the United Mine Workers and with little prospect for any quick settlement.

Originally, the mood had been completely optimistic what with a friendly new Administration in the White House and release of the U.S. Regulatory Authority's study that found the coal industry was being over-regulated. Even such formerly anti-coal newspapers as The New York Times appeared to have changed its attitude and was editorially supporting expanded use of coal.



J. ALLEN OVERTON
. . . sets program

The booming export market was clogging ports on both coasts and the only problem seemed to be how to handle the surging orders.

Congressman Whitehurst will chair a Monday session dealing with exports. Overton pointed out that "the Congressman's sponsorship of legislation to provide for dredging of the Hampton Roads Harbor and Channels show he is keenly aware of the need to insure that the nation's busies port can handle the anticipated flow of coal for export."

The convention will open with Ralph E. Bailey, chairman of Conoco, presenting "An Industry View of Energy Policy."

Bailey has indicated that he will stress the advantages that U.S. coal has by way of abundant supplies — "enought to last for a century or more even at super high rates of consumption." He will point out that 'coal could fuel a new era of growth and prosperity in the U.S. and provide a competitive alternative to OPEC oil in world trade."

The Conoco chief executive will also stress the competitive advantages of coal — "U.S. steam coal is being delivered to Rotterdan at half the price of fuel oil based on equivalent heating value." He will discuss the inherent values of coal in getting our balance of payments back on a sensible level.

At the same time, a spokesman said that Bailey would not avoid the effects of the strike on the industry. He will point up the mutual interests to do all possible to make coal competitive both at home and in world trade and will emphasize the need for achieving harmony now and in future labor negotiations.

Heinz, who is also chairman of the International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee of the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee and of the Economic Growth, Employment and Revenue Sharing Subcommittee of the Finance Committee, has "an unequalled perspective from which to view the coal industry and its problems," according to Overton.

The traditional Tuesday Coal Luncheon will feature Rep. Gaydos, who is serving his sixth year as chairman of the subcommittee that handles mine safety and health legislation.

"Because of his committee position and his background, Chairman Gaydos is uniquely qualified to address the impact of governmental action and events on the coal industry," Overton said. Gaydos is also chairman of the Congressional Steel Caucus and has been an official of the UMW.

Continued on Page 18

NEWS ROUNDUP

Ashland Oil is negotiating with two European companies for the sale of a 40 percent interest in its Ashland Coal subsidiary for about $164-million. The potential buyers were not identified nor would the company say why it was interested in the sale. The company also stressed that no final agreement has been reached.

Consolidation Coal expects U.S. exports of steam coal to be at the 72-million-ton level in 1990. Senior vice president Robert Friedrich said that would be out of total world steam coal trade of 305-million tons. He added that his company's studies show 87 percent of the steam coal in foreign trade then will go to Western Europe (165-million tons), with the Far East taking 100-million tons.

DOE reported that American consumption of oil products for the four weeks ended April 17 averaged just 15.9-million barrels a day. The overall supply rate for refined products ran 13 percent below the average for the year to date and 6.1 percent lower than in the like 1980 period. DOE also forecast that energy usage this

Continued on page 7

[redacted]

Led By West Virginia Operator

Independents Talk Split With BCOA

By MIKE MYER

Led by an outspoken West Virginia coal producer, independent mining companies in several areas of the country hope to break their dependence on the Bituminous Coal Operators Association for labor relations with the United Mine Workers.

Small to medium-sized producers in West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Utah, along with at least two major firms say that, unless the current BCOA-UMW deadlock over a new contract ends soon, they will negotiate with the union themselves for new contracts which will allow them to resume mining coal.

Though BCOA has expressed no fear the effort will pressure it concerning contract negotiations and international UMW officials seem unimpressed with the maverick operators, the new effort is being received sympathetically by some union officials at the district level.

JACK HENRY
. . . seeks support

And though efforts by coal producers to negotiate with the union separately with BCOA have failed in the past, the current movement is more widespread and better organized than those of the past.

Developments during the past few weeks in the movement to break away from dependence on the BCOA have included these:

- A major effort is being made, led by West Virginia producer Jack Henry, to organize a new group of independent coal operators who would negotiate on their own with the UMW. Henry's group, the Unionized Coal Employers Association, claims about 50 company members, with more expected.

Continued on Page 22

Appeals Court Upholds EPA Coal-Fired Emissions Rule

By STEVE MARCY

WASHINGTON — A three-judge panel for the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has upheld the Environmental Protection Agency's variable-emissions standard for new coal-fired power plants.

The June 1979 optional standard, affirmed by the Court April 29, allows a utility to achieve less than a 90 percent removal of sulphur dioxide emissions expected to occur without controls, provided that the installation of controls will reduce emissions to at least 0.6-pounds per million B.t.u.'s. For really high-sulphur coal, the 90 percent removal requirement still applies.

In no instance, however, can a plant achieve less than a 70 percent reduction. The standard has the effect of establishing a sliding scale, ranging from an allowed minimum removal of 70 percent to a stiff 90 percent.

The Court's 253-page opinion rejects the

Continued on Page 18

INSIDE

MITSUBISHI WILL BUILD two 74,700-d.w.t. coal-fired vessels to haul Australian bauxite. (Page 9)

REP. GORE HOPEFUL of restoring $40-million in MHD research funds. (Page 7)

CINews' MIKE MYERS REPORTS Gov. Jay Rockefeller worries more about Congressional power shifts than about the new Reagan Administration. (Page 11) (Special Report on Coal's Future begins on Page 11.)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

Coal's National Newspaper

SPECIAL REPORT: COAL'S FUTURE

GREAT PLAINS GASIFICATION PROJECT could be the prototype for a gigantic new synthetic fuels industry based on coal, if it is able to survive the countless roadblocks that have been thrown in its path.

A Decade of Broad Changes:

Coal, Rail Fields to Thrive: Kearney

The Chicago management consultant firm of A.T. Kearney, Inc., specializes in the transportation industry. James S. Heuer, manager of transportation planning, and Victor Churchward, a principal in the firm, addressed themselves to the proposition, "Coal and Rail Industries in the Future — Friends or Adversaries?" CINews believes their findings offer valuable insights into this all-important issue that will be facing the coal industry as it embarks on its much-heralded era of expansion.

Both the rail and coal industries face broad changes in the next 10 years. While the coal industry is facing new pressures for greater tonnage, the rail industry is responding to economic and regulatory changes that will affect how the rails do business and how they serve their customers. Coal industry executives need to undertand the changes happening in the U.S. transportation system to make the right decisions about how to distribute their product, just as rail industry executives must recognize the trends affecting the coal producers so they can anticipate the added demands that will be placed on the rail system in the future.

The changes occurring in the rail industry result from a series of historical economic pressures. For the railroads, the revenue per ton mile (measured in real 1967 dollars) has decreased substantially, from three cents in 1947 to one cent in 1976. This negative trend is reflected in the decline in the net railway operating income for the same period. At the same time, the coal tonnage transported by rail increased 50 percent from 1964 to 1977, and will rise even more dramatically in the next 10 years if current trends continue. Although rail rates have generally lagged rail costs, coal rates have kept pace with rail operating expenditures. The relationship between rail rates for general commodities, those for coal transportation and rail costs is shown below.

Year	Index of all Rail Rates	Index of Coal Rates	Index of Rail Cost
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	113.4	115.2	110.7
1977	124.0	127.1	120.1
1978	130.2	134.8	130.5
1979	145.1	152.3	148.6
1980	165.8	176.9	171.8

(Index base year 1975)

Continued on Page 13

Reagan Program Questioned

Rockefeller Worries About New Congress

By MIKE MYER

November's elections, despite Ronald Reagan and his party's pro-business reputation, may have put new roadblocks in the way of growth in the West Virginia coal industry, according to state leaders.

One of those potential roadblocks has little to do with Reagan himself but with newly powerful Republican senators, said West Virginia Gov. John D. Rockefeller IV.

Another, this one widely recognized, involves cutbacks in Federal support for the synthetic fuels industry on which West Virginia had placed high hopes.

Ironically, the new Republican power in the Senate has eliminated much of West Virginia's influence and has replaced some key senators who, though Democrats, had pro-coal and pro-West Virginia backgrounds with others who, though Republicans, may not be so favorably disposed toward legislation which could help the state's coal industry, said Rockefeller.

Of particular concern, Rockefeller told a recent meeting of his state's Coal Commission, are environmental and oil-backout legislation.

Rockefeller noted that, despite hopes the Reagan Administration could help the coal industry, November's elections influenced not just the executive branch of government but also the legislative branch — perhaps even more important to West Virginia's coal industry.

One very influential friend of coal and West Virginia coal in particular, Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), had chaired the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. That committee exercised considerable sway in air and water pollution legislation affecting the coal industry.

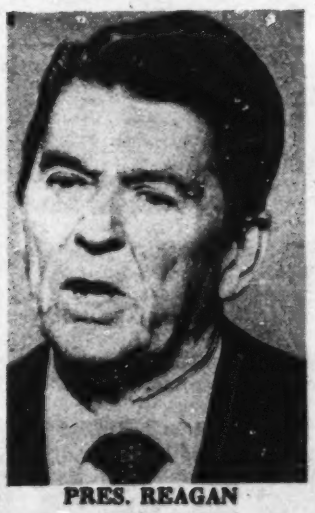
GOV. ROCKEFELLER
. . . has questions

But, with the new Republican majority in the Senate, the committee has a new chairman, Rockefeller noted.

That man is Sen. Robert Stafford, R-Vt.) whose views on environment may prompt more stringent air and water pollution regulations than would have been promulgated with Randolph as chairman, the governor said.

Because Stafford is a New Englander with an environmental record in an oil-powered area, he could influence adversely increased use of coal, particularly as a replacement for oil, he added.

Another new chairman — this one of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee — is Sen. James McClure, (R-Idaho). Rockefeller said McClure's stand on coal-related issues still is, to a large extent, a question but it may be less favorable than that of his predecessor, Sen. Henry Jackson, (D-Wash.).



PRES. REAGAN
. . . party support

Another Senate change which could affect West Virginia to some extent, this one not mentioned by Rockefeller, involves the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. That committee could influence, to some extent, coal exports on which Rockefeller hopes his state can build.

Former committee chairman Sen. Frank Church, (D-Id.) was removed from the chairmanship not just because his party lost its Senate majority but because he lost the November election.

New chairman of the committee is Sen. Charles Percy, (R-Ill.) who happens to be Rockefeller's father-in-law.

Also lost to West Virginia in the election was the power of former Senate Majority Leader Sen. Robert Byrd, (D-W. Va.), who was replaced as majority leader by Sen. Howard Baker, (R-Tenn.).

Federal clean air legislation, blamed by some coal interests for hampering growth in use of their fuel, will be reviewed in Congress during coming months and eventually must be re-authorized by Congress, Rockefeller noted.

It's expected new knowledge concerning pollution will be taken into account and the re-authorized law could-or could not-aid coal's growth, said the governor.

New powers in Congress, including some Northeastern and Southwestern congressmen who have obtained new positions of influence, could adversely affect coal interests in regard to environmental legislation, Rockefeller said.

He said he expects "a two-year fight before that is re-authorized in the United States Congress."

Former Federal synfuels chief John Sawhill "had a very good relationship with West Virginia" but it's uncertain how the synfuels program will proceed in the Reagan Administration, Rockefeller said.

In fact, since Rockefeller urged coal industry leaders at his Coal Commission meeting that, "If you have friends, call them" concerning the program. Administration officials have said the separate synfuels effort may be scrapped. Leadership of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, which may or may not have a major role in allocating synfuels funds, has not yet been decided by the new Administration.

Of key importance to West Virginia is the proposed SRC-II coal liquefaction plant to be located near Morgantown, W. Va.

Byrd, saying the new Administration is involved in "a dismantling of all of the comprehensive national energy program," says he fears Federal funding of the plant may be cut drastically.

Rockefeller, though cautious in his appraisal of the new Administration by saying "it's much too early to tell what that will or will not bring out," also seems to be planning to deal possibly unfavorable effects of the new Administration.

Nothing that Congressional action involves "a certain kind of mixture of politics," Rockefeller told those at the Coal Commission meeting, "This is not a time to be letting politics enter into it but, as we get down to short strokes, as they say, that's the way it sometimes is."

Consultants See Coal, Rail Industries Thriving

Continued from Page 11

The cost of operating a railroad varies not only by commodity, but also by region, car size, and shipment size. For a haul of 500 miles, for example, costs in New England are 60 percent higher than those in the Southern United States. For the same distance, 70-ton cars are 25 percent more costly than 100-ton cars. And, in reference to shipment size, at 500 miles, single car costs exceed unit train costs by 250 percent.

SPECIAL : COAL'S FUTURE

The result of these economic squeezes on the rail industry is the desire on the part of the industry management to move from an artificial to a deregulated environment. As a result of recent regulatory reform, the coal industry may witness a possible 20 to 22 percent increase in its rail transportation rates.

Under the Staggers Act of 1980, railroads are not bound to restrictive Interstate Commerce Commission decisions and have, therefore, a broader freedom to negotiate special arrangements with their customers. If a carrier is dissatisfied with its share of the revenues in a joint line movement, it can apply unilateral surcharges to raise its share to 110 percent of variable costs. With reduced control by the ICC, carriers can also cancel joint routes, combine rates, and abandon service to unprofitable markets.

One result of deregulation that will be of primary interest to coal producers is the use of contract rates by the railroads. For the coal industry, contracts offer an opportunity to control rail rate escalation. Although contract rates offer coal management security, they also present a management challenge that the coal industry has never faced in the regulated past. The management of both the railroad and the coal supplier will have to be knowledgeable about car supply, service requirement, service rewards and penalties, and the underlying cost of providing service. In short, contracts will require that the operating, marketing, legal, pricing, and engineering departments work together to draft the special and individual provisions for each contract.

Can a new, working relationship be forged between the rail and coal industries? What will be the role of each in this altered environment, which introduces new responsibilities to management?

For the railroads, any action they take on coal rates must be one part of a broad strategy to improve profits. This strategy must include individual rate actions on many commodities; rate increases on coal will not be sufficient to restore rail industry viability. To substantiate claims of inadequate coal revenues, carriers must support their cost analysis by computing track maintenance costs for specific lines, by expecting a realistic capital recovery and by citing accurate locomotive operating, fuel and maintenance costs. Rail management may also have the option in the future of financing projects for major, new rail investments through joint participation with coal companies and utilities.

What is the implication of deregulation for the coal supplier and user?

Contracts can be used by the coal industry to check rate escalation. At the same time, coal companies should emphasize the economy of unit train operations by stressing their high volume movements, investing in loading and unloading facilities and analyzing the life cycle costs of converting boilers to take advantage of a wide range of high volume, available fuels.

Coal users should avoid acquiring mines or signing long-term coal contracts unless they have a contract for rail service first. Both users and producers should examine rail, water and slurry pipeline alternatives before they commit their business to any one carrier. And, finally, coal industry management should recognize that rail rates which exceed some regulatory maximum may be justified to maintain the long-term viability of the carrier.

By working together, the rail and coal industries can keep each other healty and profitable in the future market, which will require the highest levels of performance from them both.

"As a result of recent regulatory reform, the coal industry may witness a possible 20 to 22 percent increase in its rail transportation rates."

Strike Sparks Decline In RR AprilShipments

WASHINGTON — Freight traffic on major U.S. railroads during the week ended April 11 totaled an estimated 15.9 billion ton-miles, 8.2 percent below the corresponding week a year ago, the Association of American Railroads reported today. The sharp decline was attributable to the impact of the United Mine Workers' strike.

Compared with the corresponding week of 1980, 12 of the 21 commodity groups were down. Coal loadings were off 50 percent. Thirteen of the 21 groups were down from the preceding week of this year.

Cumulative volume for the first 15 weeks of 1981 was an estimated 267.6 billion ton-miles, 0.4 percent higher than the comparable period of last year.

Kennametal longwall bit retainers lock in production, lock out downtime.

Longwall blocks that do not retain bits while cutting create problems—downtime and lost production. Kennametal has a solution, the rear lock system.

Tests show that the rear lock system has significantly greater holding power than the present button retainers. The rear lock system maintains metal-to-metal contact with the bit and block, resulting in superior bit retention. This steel grip explains why Kennametal longwall bits are highly resistant to loss during cutting. And why you avoid the downtime that often results from use of button retainers. Further, you avoid the need for bit modification (double button) as block wear progresses.

Kennametal blocks contribute other important advantages, too. They're made of metals which provide long life and excellent weldability. High-wear areas are surface-hardened to resist abrasion and bit indentation. Also, the keeper can be removed while the bit is in the block.

Ask your Kennametal rep about our longwall tooling system. Or write, or call:

Kennametal Inc.,
P.O. Box 161,
Bedford, PA 15522.
Phone:
814-623-5134.

A little bit of yellow goes a long way

KENNAMETAL®

B81-32

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	Week Ended 4/18/81	4/11	4/19
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	8,475	8,250	16,001
Bituminous, year to date	235,845	227,370	245,910
Anthracite, recent week	150	165	146
Anthracite, year to date	1,785	1,635	1,550
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	60,549	58,915	115,916
Bituminous, year to date	1,642,323	1,581,774	1,677,306
Anthracite, recent week	467	446	888
Anthracite, year to date	3,983	3,516	7,560

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration 8 Weekly Coal Reports.

Production by states, bituminous and lignite	4/11	4/4	4/12
Eastern			
Alabama	35	45	563
Georgia	—	1	2
Illinois	75	175	1,233
Indiana	231	350	494
Kentucky:			
Eastern	1,172	1,524	2,233
Western	469	610	950
Total, Ky.	1,641	2,134	3,183
Maryland	42	65	83
Ohio	350	425	909
Pennsylvania	440	630	1,928
Tennessee	204	230	292
Virginia	530	645	895
West Virginia	35	60	2,135
Total, eastern	3,583	4,760	11,717
Western			
Alaska	15	18	16
Arizona	210	195	259
Arkansas	10	11	13
Colorado	371	470	359
Iowa	15	13	12
Kansas	18	20	10
Missouri	98	95	118
Montana	590	670	734
New Mexico	241	295	317
North Dakota	310	360	285
Oklahoma	98	110	105
Texas	618	630	422
Utah	139	250	171
Washington	95	98	121
Wyoming	1,839	1,850	1,622
Total, western	4,667	5,085	4,584
Total, United States	8,250	9,845	16,281

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report.

	Monthly 2/1981	1/1981	2/1980
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	266.9	267.3	261.9
Bituminous & lignite	263.6	264.0	258.6
Production employees			
Coal mining	220.8	220.2	217.8
Bituminous & lignite	217.8	217.2	214.9
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.2	40.9	41.3
Bituminous & lignite	41.2	41.0	41.3
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.17	11.13	10.34
Bituminous & lignite	11.20	11.16	10.36
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	460.20	455.22	427.04
Bituminous & lignite	461.44	457.56	427.87

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics — Employment and Earnings

Transportation: railroad	Week Ended 4/11/81	4/4/81	4/12/80
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	286	576	1,088
Baltimore and Ohio	1,337	3,626	5,209
Chesapeake and Ohio	2,490	5,127	14,231
Consolidated Rail Corp.	3,560	4,595	10,488
Norfolk and Western	3,813	6,363	19,192
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	—	—	293
Western Maryland	815	1,384	2,377
Other, eastern district	60	83	5
Total, eastern district	12,361	21,754	52,883
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	601	536	2,014
Illinois Central Gulf	507	439	4,123
Louisville & Nashville	12,299	12,275	14,854
Southern Railway	3,341	4,018	8,524
Other, southern district	—	5	1
Total, southern district	16,748	17,273	29,516
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,291	1,223	1,699
Burlington Northern	19,890	22,157	19,072
Chicago & North Western	—	—	731
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,238	3,786	2,882
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	77	89	105
Missouri Pacific	40	84	4,362
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	—
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	757
Soo Line	77	39	68
Union Pacific	4,632	3,273	4,574
Other, western district	64	32	1
Total, western district	29,811	31,293	35,465
Total, all districts	58,920	70,320	117,864

Transportation: inland rivers	Week Ended 4/18/81	4/11/81	4/19/80
Monongahela River, Lock no. 3	86,357	108,150	382,604
Allegheny River, Lock no. 2	1,400	—	32,200
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	74,460	53,100	413,248

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

Bituminous and lignite	2/81	1/81	2/80
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	47,855	54,276	47,440
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	170,856	172,151	153,673
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	58	81	72
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	4,859	4,824	3,451

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil.Kwh., 4/18/81)	40,599	40,461	40,617
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Week ended, 4/18/81)	2,581	2,595	2,476
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, 1/81)	3,792,680	5,119,500	3,882,251
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, Mar. 1981)	447,500	404,225	434,260
Passenger car production, total (week ended, Mar. 1981)	619,430	478,992	638,238
Machine tools:			
Net new orders ($000, 2/81)	276,700	281,000	501,000
Shipments ($000, 2/81)	421,150	388,950	355,450

Price Indexes	3/81	2/81	3/80
Coal	481.3	480.8	460.7
Anthracite	536.6	536.8	435.1
Chestnut, Pa., mine	447.3	447.3	389.4
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	574.8	574.8	495.8
Bituminous	478.7	478.2	460.6
Domestic sizes	588.5	587.6	577.6
Retail dealers	N.A.	278.0	N.A.
Industrial sizes, spot	400.8	400.4	390.9
Steam electric utility	126.6	125.1	118.8
Manufacturing	252.2	252.2	249.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	690.9
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	696.0	705.9	705.0
Industrial sizes, contract	136.5	136.3	130.9
Steam electric utility	167.1	166.8	155.8
Manufacturing	121.8	120.5	118.2
Metallurgical, high volatile	98.6	99.0	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Mo.	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. — Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Dollar Value Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Avg. Value, per short ton Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke, No. 5213110									
Japan	910,597	1,352,536	966,042	49,350,372	77,009,244	56,358,659	54.20	56.94	58.34
Italy	599,666	402,067	233,013	30,711,452	21,749,815	13,095,916	51.21	54.10	56.20
France	425,839	432,927	449,365	24,248,829	24,248,829	21,701,513	56.94	56.01	48.29
Netherlands	377,564	161,811	162,098	19,141,533	8,507,084	7,176,391	50.70	52.57	44.27
Belgium	334,236	130,720	226,898	17,147,445	7,234,599	12,396,232	51.30	55.34	54.63
Spain	309,874	331,073	125,277	16,763,275	16,763,275	6,524,254	54.10	50.63	52.08
Korea, Rep. (South)	292,538	—	97,234	15,241,771	—	4,742,044	52.10	—	48.77
Germany, F.R. (West)	211,893	112,064	129,248	11,043,514	6,159,665	5,982,690	52.12	54.97	46.29
Brazil	173,849	220,007	368,599	9,824,929	12,820,451	20,965,642	56.51	58.27	56.88
Yugoslavia	118,455	—	50,692	5,619,783	—	2,800,740	47.44	—	55.25
United Kingdom	104,006	85,528	184,521	4,368,000	4,008,680	7,140,561	42.00	46.87	38.70
Total, above	3,858,517	3,228,733	2,992,987	203,460,903	178,501,642	158,884,642	52.73	55.29	53.09
Total, other nations	501,856	711,630	592,960	27,278,096	37,004,943	30,109,362	54.35	52.00	50.78
Total, all nations	4,360,373	3,940,363	3,585,947	230,738,999	215,506,585	188,994,004	52.92	54.69	52.70
Bituminous coal, other No. 5213120									
Italy	409,780	129,754	—	17,128,923	4,907,384	—	41.80	37.82	—
France	392,141	365,510	160,693	14,598,928	14,608,538	5,007,431	37.23	39.97	31.16
Germany F.R. (West)	257,495	63,917	57,600	13,525,903	3,822,597	2,277,468	52.53	59.81	39.54
Denmark	241,419	149,330	—	9,187,901	6,407,771	—	38.06	42.91	—
China, T.	230,687	33,170	—	8,369,143	74,682	—	36.28	22.48	—
Finland	176,780	55,802	—	7,577,541	3,032,664	—	42.86	54.35	—
Spain	149,020	141,001	36,683	6,574,644	5,994,837	1,641,078	44.12	42.52	44.74
Korea, Rep. (South)	118,475	—	—	5,728,306	—	—	48.35	—	—
Japan	113,248	177,439	29,560	5,051,150	8,147,193	1,549,932	44.60	45.92	52.43
United Kingdom	109,971	87,114	—	5,791,786	4,248,336	—	52.67	48.77	—
Romania	104,101	—	—	3,402,639	—	—	32.69	—	—
Total, above	2,303,117	1,203,037	284,536	96,936,864	51,244,002	10,475,909	42.09	42.60	36.82
Total, other nations	98,528	583,596	119,343	3,781,864	26,665,208	4,379,284	38.38	45.69	36.69
Total, all nations	2,401,645	1,786,633	403,879	100,718,728	77,909,210	14,855,193	46.94	43.61	36.78
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Bituminous coal No. 5213120									
Total, all nations	94,144	67	132,881	2,057,681	4,319	2,848,868	21.86	64.46	21.44

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value			Avg. Value, per short ton		
Coke, suitable for fuel No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	11,452	79,061	53,383	843,418	6,085,864	5,[illegible]11,507	73.65	76.98	95.75
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	2,162	380	5,969	90,345	15,469	241,269	41.79	40.71	40.42
Coal, incl. lignite, except peat No. 5213180									
Total, all nations	9,946	35,308	60,485	282,452	1,169,716	1,785,155	28.40	45.87	29.51
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	1,262	2,519	1,112	171,678	341,870	257,398	136.04	135.72	231.47
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	47,300	94,491	74,432	3,685,422	5,673,870	5,088,079	77.92	60.05	68.36
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Netherlands	194,586	52,617	115,007	10,961,907	2,444,972	4,356,582	56.33	46.47	37.88
Belgium	122,717	3,316	207,468	4,438,343	129,965	8,100,287	36.17	39.19	39.04
France	105,103	—	27,944	4,721,107	—	1,122,514	44.92	—	40.17
Japan	99,254	164,179	66,142	4,476,584	6,056,742	2,960,294	45.10	36.89	44.76
Total, above	521,660	220,112	416,561	24,597,941	8,631,679	16,539,677	47.15	39.21	39.71
Total, other nations	64,945	52,996	88,454	3,115,771	2,421,657	2,344,402	47.98	45.70	26.50
Total, all nations	586,605	273,108	505,015	27,713,712	11,053,336	18,884,079	47.24	40.47	37.39
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	40,155	284	835	2,355,168	43,166	108,918	58.65	151.99	130.44
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Total, all nations	7,663	65,331	49,706	575,473	2,240,505	3,491,890	75.10	34.29	70.25

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

May 10-13 — American Mining Congress 1981 Coal Convention, St. Louis, Mo. Information: AMC, Suite 300, 1920 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-861-2800.

May 11-15 — International Civil Engineering Convention & Exposition sponsored by American Society of Civil Engineers at New York Hilton Hotel.

May 11-15 — Diamond Core Drilling & Soil Sampling Training Program. Information: Acker Drill Co., P.O. Box 830, Scranton, Pa. 18501 Telephone: 717-586-2061.

May 14-16 — Three Rivers Coal Festival, Fairmont, W. Va. Information: Three Rivers Coal Festival, P.O. Box 1604, Fairmont, W. Va. 26554.

May 18-19 — Government Institutes' seminar on Clean Air Act at Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. Also on May 20 an Incineration Systems seminar. Information: Government Institutes, P.O. Box 1096, Rockville, Md. 20850. Phone: 301-251-9250.

Exports

FACTS & FIGURES

STEAM COAL (521.3120) EXPORTS FOR DEC. 1980 (CONT.)

Destination	STN	$	Export Customs District
Canada	2,020	96,301	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	1,751	85,096	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	216	8,680	Detroit, Mich.
"	1,553	83,812	Pembina, N.Dak.
"	852,379	34,283,729	Cleveland, Ohio
	857,919	34,557,618	
Mexico	2,046	95,891	Laredo, Tex.
"	1,266	59,874	El Paso, Tex.
"	44	1,758	San Diego, Calif.
"	664	54,091	Nogales, Ariz.
	4,020	211,614	
Chile	21,760	752,329	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	73,235	7,628,319	New Orleans, La.
	94,995	3,380,648	
Argentina	93	3,724	New York, N.Y.
Finland	31,975	1,290,843	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	26,666	1,639,950	Norfolk, Va.
	58,641	2,930,793	
Denmark	70,363	4,55,467	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	62,390	3,905,370	Norfolk, Va.
"	125,766	5,450,466	New Orleans, La.
	258,519	11,811,303	
Ireland	12,227	774,672	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	32,992	1,186,723	Baltimore, Md.
"	44,439	3,017,149	Norfolk, Va.
	77,431	4,203,872	
Netherlands	287,604	11,806,124	Norfolk, Va.
"	44,384	1,730,992	New Orleans, La.
	331,988	13,537,116	
Belgium	149,330	5,555,196	Norfolk, Va.
"	66,435	1,965,714	Mobile, Ala.
	215,675	7,520,910	
	21,682	888,962	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fed. Rep. of Germany	176	7,056	Baltimore, Md.
"	78,045	3,763,500	Norfolk, Va.
	78,221	3,770,556	
Spain	53,193	2,006,579	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	27,058	962,260	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	99,901	3,809,286	Baltimore, Md.
"	43,293	1,822,361	Norfolk, Va.
"	104,692	4,915,750	New Orleans, La.
	274,944	11,509,657	
Rep. of Korea	48,094	1,985,189	Los Angeles, Calif.
Taiwan	62,206	2,525,359	Los Angeles, Calif.
Japan	8,037	351,628	Baltimore, Md.
"	46,902	2,386,379	New Orleans, La.
"	145,149	6,088,537	Los Angeles, Calif.
	200,088	8,826,544	
Tot. Steam Coal Exports	2,828,083	116,827,356	

ANTHRACITE COAL (521.3170) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Canada	606	36,015	Ogdensburg, N.Y.
"	4,213	260,440	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	75	5,625	Seattle, Wash.
"	54	4,687	Great Falls, Mont.
"	75	4,470	Detroit, Mich.
	5,023	311,237	
Mexico	711	96,764	Laredo, Tex.
"	141	8,276	El Paso, Tex.
	852	105,040	
Venezuela	3,027	231,831	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	8	1,774	New Orleans, La.
	3,035	233,605	
Brazil	4,774	360,452	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rep. of Korea	32,158	1,027,924	New York, N.Y.
Japan	4,158	395,057	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	5,413	1,069,376	New Orleans, La.
	9,571	1,464,433	
Australia	14	3,093	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	1,223	284,042	Los Angeles, Calif.
	1,237	287,135	
Total	56,650	3,789,826	

METALLURGICAL COAL (521.3110) EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER 1980

Destination	STN	$	EXPORT Customs District
Canada	3,036	116,964	Buffalo, N.Y.
"	21	2,596	Detroit, Mich.
"	388,220	22,614,832	Cleveland, Ohio
	391,277	22,734,392	
Mexico	447	22,781	Laredo, Tex.
Brazil	342,115	18,767,166	Norfolk, Va.
"	23,686	1,171,090	New Orleans, La.
	365,801	19,938,256	
Argentina	55,148	2,782,173	Norfolk, Va.
Sweden	36,656	1,873,718	Norfolk, Va.
United Kingdom	63,082	3,435,103	Norfolk, Va.
Ireland	29,615	1,778,127	Norfolk, Va.
Netherlands	43,331	1,644,274	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	136,855	7,289,618	Norfolk, Va.
	180,186	8,933,892	
Belgium	61,887	3,870,638	Baltimore, Md.
"	132,123	6,366,022	Norfolk, Va.
"	69,386	3,949,849	Mobile, Ala.
"	681	46,424	New Orleans, La.
	264,082	14,232,933	
France	38,780	1,526,976	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	109,917	5,675,480	Norfolk, Va.
	148,697	7,202,456	
Fed. Rep. of Germany	191,400	10,316,002	Norfolk, Va.
Switzerland	20,767	959,118	Norfolk, Va.
Spain	118,056	5,854,012	Norfolk, Va.
"	31,271	1,503,573	Mobile, Ala.
	149,327	7,357,585	
Portugal	79,475	4,254,340	Norfolk, Va.
"	14,330	927,618	Mobile, Ala.
	93,805	5,181,958	
Gibraltar	32,546	1,687,207	Norfolk, Va.
Italy	471,176	25,328,860	Norfolk, Va.
Yugoslavia	29,669	1,403,970	Norfolk, Va.
Romania	71,221	3,681,618	Norfolk, Va.
Turkey	68,458	3,567,920	Norfolk, Va.
Algeria	118,664	6,130,989	Norfolk, Va.
Japan	498,511	27,348,418	Baltimore, Md.
"	1,688,424	93,380,185	Norfolk, Va.
"	65,824	3,924,089	Mobile, Ala.
"	153,570	9,451,367	New Orleans, La.
"	63,278	2,698,032	Los Angeles, Calif.
	2,469,607	136,802,091	
Egypt	89,622	5,760,453	Baltimore, Md.
Tot. Met. Coal Exports	5,341,253	291,111,602	

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

May 21-22 — Governor's Conference on Expanding the Use of Coal in New York State at Empire State Plaza, Albany, N.Y. Information: N.Y. State Consortium for Advanced Coal Research, c/o Academic Research Development, The Research Foundation of State University of New York, P.O. Box 9, Albany, N.Y. 12201. Telephone: 518-473-1038 or 518-473-7102.

June 8-10 — 1981 Symposium on Instrumentation and Control for Fossil Energy Processes at San Francisco, Cal., sponsored by Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory and Society for Control and Instrumentation for Energy Processes. Information: Mrs. Miriam L. Holden, Director, Conference Planning & Management, Argonne National Laboratory, Building 362-H309, Argonne, Ill. 60439. Telephone: 312-972-5585.

June 9-10 — Ground-Water Protection seminar at Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. Information: Government Institutes, Inc., P.O. Box 1096, Rockville, Md. 20850. Telephone: 301-251-9250.

June 10-11 — The Dynamics of World Coal Trade seminar sponsored by Maritime Association of the Port of New York, National Coal Association and Journal of Commerce at Biltmore Hotel. Information: Coal Symposium, Maritime Association of the Port of New York, 80 Broad St., 34th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10004. Telephone: 212-425-5704.

June 9-12 — Coal Technology Europe 981, Cologne Fair Grounds, Cologne, West Germany. Information: Waalhaven Z.Z. 44, 3088 HJ Rotterdam, Netherlands.

June 11-17 — Bergbau '81, World's Largest International Mining Exhibition, Dusseldorf, West Germany.

June 14-16 — National Coal Association's 64th Anniversary Convention, Marriott Pavilion Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Information: Ralph B. Harry, Coal Building, 1130 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-463-2632.

June 16-19 — 2d International Energy Symposium — World's Fair Energy Expo 82, Knoxville, Tenn. Information: Dr. Sheila McCullough, Energy Opportunities Consortium, P.O. Box 2229, Knoxville, Tenn. Phone: 615-637-4554.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS

PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 19.

MAY

18

1981

5/20/81

C 2350-1

V003461610627 00VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
4520 EAST WESY HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

Coal's National Newspaper

May 18, 1981 | Volume 5, Number ~~18~~ 10 | Bi-Weekly $2.00

NEWS ROUNDUP

Good news for New York utilities: Orange & Rockland Utilities' application to reconvert two units of its Lovett plant to coal has received formal acceptance of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. James F. Smith, chairman, cautioned that while this is not actual approval of the project, it is "a long stride, not just a step" toward the goal of using American coal in place of OPEC oil. "The acceptance is important because our application must now be processed in accordance with an explicit schedule leading to approval or rejection of the project," the chief executive added. The utility has been working intensively for more than two years in its effort to reduce oil imports by 3.5-million barrels a year. The switch to coal could save O&R customers up to $100-million a year in fuel costs. Other utilities in the state have run into similar delays in their efforts to use coal.

The Energy Department confirmed that coal production reached a record high in 1980 at 835-million tons. Coal's share of total energy output rose to 29.1 percent against 27.6 percent in 1979. The agency's Energy Information Administration also reported that U.S. consumption of oil fell by 1.7-million barrels a day, dropping to 6.8-million barrels each day. Consumption of foreign oil fell by 5.8 percent to 39.9 percent of total energy needs, the lowest level since 1975. At the same time, per capita energy consumption dropped to an average 343-million B.t.u., its lowest level also since 1975.

Exxon looks for the decline in demand for oil to slow down this year to something like 1 to 2 percent. Jack F. Bennett, vice president and chief financial officer, told Atlanta security analysts that the estimate was based on the company's expectations of a 2½ to 3 percent increase in this year's GNP.

The lengthening coal strike is beginning to force spot market prices to rise. The Wall Street Journal reported price hikes of $2 a ton for steam coal and as much as $4 to $7 a ton for metallurgical coal. There

Continued on Page 5

UMW Said Willing to Reword Demands

'Crack' Appears in Strike Impasse

By STEVE MARCY

WASHINGTON — A hairline crack or two appeared late last week in the coal strike negotiating impasse, but there was no indication that the talks would break open wide enough to settle the strike anytime soon.

While unwilling to abandon any of the 7 demands that the United Mine Workers bargaining team feels duty-bound to present to the soft coal operators, the union is willing to reword them a little.

LONGWALL & BERGBAU go together like sauerkraut and wurst in Germany.

Instead of requiring that construction and other subcontracted work be done by firms employing UMW members, the union might instead settle for guarantees that work done by subcontractors — whether employing UMW members or not — have the same wage and benefit scales as those enjoyed by the miners. This would prevent the wages of UMW members being adversely affected through subcontractors employing workers at lower pay than received by miners.

One union source admitted that the UMW was placing an emphasis on being more conciliatory, but he refused to confirm which, if any, of the 7 proposals had been modified or softened to make them more palatable to the Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

Chief BCOA negotiator B.R. Brown told reporters during a break in the talks at midweek that "things are getting serious." Union President Sam Church indicated that "some progress" was being made.

With union sources insisting that negotiations still centered on the same 7 demands that the UMW brought to the bargaining table in early April, Brown's comment is far more conciliatory than his earlier protestations that the demand were "unrealistic."

Prospects for the talks may have brightened enough that even slight setbacks have become disappointing. When Brown left the bargaining table for a lunch break late last week, he responded when pressed by a reporter if the talks were still serious: "I think so."

With the UMW apparently adopting a more flexible posture, the talks appeared seriously frustrating to Church. Leaving the same session, Church told reporters: "You ought to be out in wonderful Washington, D.C., looking for some news. There's certainly none here."

Sessions last Wednesday and Thursday were thought to have concerned provisions on the contract's scope, which includes the subcontracting issues. However, union sources refused to confirm which of the 7 provisions had actually been discussed.

Continued on Page 21

AMC Convention Adjorns With General Optimism

By GENE SMITH

The American Mining Congress Coal Convention in St. Louis heard some mighty favorable reports from Reagan Administration spokesmen regarding coal.

Interior Secretary James Watt told Monday's opening session that the industry can look forward to an increase in Federal acreage available for leasing, as well as a return to the states of authority to regulate mining and reclamation of mined land.

It also became obvious that coal port dredging programs are definitely in the works. All that remains is the actual method of financing these giant projects. The head of the Senate Coal Caucus, J. John Heinz III, Rep.-Pa., indicated in absential he supported "the Federal role" in port dredging, while Rep. G. William Whitehurst, Rep.-Va., said he and his Virginia colleagues were "taking a further look . . . with an eye towards curbing Federal expenditures, perhaps via the user-fee approach."

There is also the question of the possible use of "fa st track" legislation to speed efforts, but it does not seem to have the support of the White House.

Behind the scenes, there was an air of general optimism for coal long-term, although the topic of the continuing strike was always heard whenever attendees gathered anywhere in St. Louis. There is a growing feeling that, unless there is some unexpected speed up in negotiations, there will be no settlement before late July or early August at the soonest.

SRC Projects in Deep Trouble; Death Knells May Sound as Financial Problems Mount

By PAUL FEINE

WASHINGTON — Obituaries may be premature, but the two long-awaited solvent-refined coal plants now weaker than ever in their tenuous grasp on life, and the death knells may soon sound.

Both the SRC-1 and SRC-2 projects are in deep trouble, each for a number of reasons; some similar, some peculiar to one plan or the other. The factors common to both include massive and increasing cost overruns, declining government interest in supporting projects that should (under the new economic policies espoused by the Reagan administration) be supported by private venture capital, the rapidly rising costs of financing any new capital-intensive energy projects, and costly extensions of the timetables for completion and operation of the plants involved.

Of the problems each project has encountered on its own, those of the SRC-1 plant, to be built in Newman, Kentucky, by International Coal Refining, Inc., an affiliate of Wheelabrator-Frye, Inc., have appeared to be less severe, but only by degree.

Until very recently, this half of the SRC family was given a better chance for survival than its sibling, but with the latest financial figures on both projects, which appeared two weeks ago, it now seems almost certain that neither plant will be built.

The latest cost estimates gave heartburn to even the staunchest supporters of the SRC projects.

For SRC-1, the "official" estimate of total plant costs has risen from $2.3-billion in December, 1979 to $4.4-billion in less than 18 months — and these are the figures endorsed by the sponsor, ICR.

Even as this dismal news was being

Continued on Page 5

INSIDE

CINews' T.W. KIENLEN FINDS Burlington Northern and Union Pacific expect to ship 20-million more tons of coal this year. (Page 6)

PREVIEW OF BERGBAU 81 and a look at longwall technology begins on Page 7. (A CINews special report.)

SPECIAL PROBLEMS FACING longwall mining in Nova Scotia discussed by Canadian executive. (Page 9)

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	Week Ended 5/2/81	4/25/81	5/3/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	8,570	8,535	16,890
Bituminous, year to date	252,950	244,380	279,021
Anthracite, recent week	130	125	76
Anthracite, year to date	2,040	1,910	1,744
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	61,244	60,972	115,208
Bituminous, year to date	1,764,539	1,703,295	1,909,940
Anthracite, recent week	648	506	463
Anthracite, year to date	4,952	4,304	8,739

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

	Week Ended 4/25/81	4/18/81	4/26/80
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	45	40	548
Georgia	—	1	2
Illinois	75	85	1,226
Indiana	230	248	523
Kentucky	1,204	1,129	2,272
Western	495	510	885
Total, Ky.	1,699	1,639	3,157
Maryland	60	55	64
Ohio	340	330	906
Pennsylvania	455	410	2,015
Tennessee	210	195	286
Virginia	550	535	908
West Virginia	40	37	2,035
Total, eastern	3,704	3,575	11,670
Western			
Alaska	15	16	15
Arizona	210	225	226
Arkansas	10	11	13
Colorado	365	410	379
Iowa	10	—	11
Kansas	20	23	10
Missouri	99	105	138
Montana	605	617	787
New Mexico	295	290	296
North Dakota	345	360	287
Oklahoma	92	94	104
Texas	640	615	424
Utah	239	228	139
Washington	96	94	101
Wyoming	1,790	1,830	1,821
Total, western	4,831	4,900	4,551
Tota, United States	8,535	8,475	16,221

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	Monthly 2/1981	1/1981	2/1980
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	266.9	267.3	261.9
Bituminous & lignite	263.6	264.0	258.6
Production employees			
Coal mining	220.8	220.2	217.8
Bituminous & lignite	217.8	217.2	214.9
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.2	40.9	41.3
Bituminous & lignite	41.2	41.0	41.3
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.17	11.13	10.34
Bituminous & lignite	11.20	11.16	10.36
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	460.20	455.22	427.04
Bituminous & lignite	461.44	457.56	427.87

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics — Employment and Earnings

	Week Ended 4/25/81	4/18/81	4/26/80
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	430	333	1,560
Baltimore and Ohio	1,107	541	5,745
Chesapeake and Ohio	1,609	2,052	15,713
Consolidated Rail Corp.	3,143	2,861	9,522
Norfolk and Western	6,211	5,601	17,964
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	—	72	382
Western Maryland	1,216	1,094	2,197
Other, eastern district	58	15	7
Total, eastern district	13,774	12,569	53,090
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	623	582	2,596
Illinois Central Gulf	271	351	3,872
Louisville & Nashville	12,229	13,788	13,409
Southern Railway	3,320	3,365	8,399
Other, southern district	2	2	14
Total, southern district	16,475	18,088	28,290
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,276	924	1,584
Burlington Northern	20,915	21,698	21,025
Chicago & North Western	—	1	549
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,001	2,890	3,363
Kansas City Southern	101	97	100
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	510	510	972
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	121	88	122
Missouri-Pacific	30	40	4,356
Soo Line	50	58	63
Union Pacific	4,689	3,553	3,909
Other, western district	31	36	4
Total, western district	30,724	29,895	36,047
Total, all districts	60,973	60,552	117,427

	Week Ended 5/2/81	4/25/81	5/3/80
Transportation: Inland Rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock No.3	21,000	9,500	403,822
Allegheny River, Lock No.2	—	1,400	53,900
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	28,500	21,500	326,200

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

Bituminous and lignite	2/81	1/81	2/80
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	47,855	54,276	47,440
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	170,856	172,151	153,673
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	58	81	72
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	4,859	4,824	3,451

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., 5/2/81)	41,417	40,595	39,475
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Wk ended, 5/2/81)	2,588	2,600	2,442
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, Feb. 1981)	3,823,778	3,792,666	3,841,804
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, Mar., 1981)	447,500	404,225	434,260
Passenger car prod., total (Mo. ended, Apr., 1981)	649,793	619,409	576,125
Machine tools:			
Net new orders ($000, Mar., 1981)	350,750	277,250	528,650
Shipments ($000, 3/'81)	478,600	422,150	460,000

Price Indexes	3/81	2/81	3/80
Coal	481.3	480.8	460.7
Anthracite	536.6	536.8	435.1
Chestnut, Pa., mine	447.3	447.3	389.4
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	574.8	574.8	495.8
Bituminous	478.7	478.2	460.6
Domestic sizes	588.5	587.6	577.6
Retail dealers	N.A.	278.0	N.A.
Industrial sizes, spot	400.8	400.4	390.9
Steam electric utility	126.6	125.1	118.8
Manufacturing	252.2	252.2	249.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	690.9
Metallurgical, low & medium volatile	696.0	705.9	705.0
Industrial sizes, contract	136.5	136.3	130.9
Steam electric utility	167.1	166.8	155.8
Manufacturing	121.8	120.5	118.2
Metallurgical, high volatile	98.6	99.0	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Mo.	286.8	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. — Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Dollar Value Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Avg. Value, per short ton Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke, No. 5213110									
Japan	910,597	1,352,536	966,042	49,350,372	77,009,244	56,358,659	54.20	56.94	58.34
Italy	599,666	402,067	233,013	30,711,452	21,749,815	13,095,916	51.21	54.10	56.20
France	425,839	432,927	449,365	24,248,829	24,248,829	21,701,513	56.94	56.01	48.29
Netherlands	377,564	161,811	162,098	19,141,533	8,507,084	7,176,391	50.70	52.57	44.27
Belgium	334,236	130,720	226,898	17,147,445	7,234,599	12,396,232	51.30	55.34	54.63
Spain	309,874	331,073	125,277	16,763,275	16,763,275	6,524,254	54.10	50.63	52.08
Korea, Rep. (South)	292,538	—	97,234	15,241,771	—	4,742,044	52.10	—	48.77
Germany, F.R. (West)	211,893	112,064	129,248	11,043,514	6,159,665	5,982,890	52.12	54.97	46.29
Brazil	173,849	220,007	368,599	9,824,929	12,820,451	20,965,642	56.51	58.27	56.88
Yugoslavia	118,455	—	50,692	5,619,783	—	2,800,740	47.44	—	55.25
United Kingdom	104,006	85,528	184,521	4,368,000	4,008,680	7,140,561	42.00	46.87	38.70
Total, above	3,858,517	3,228,733	2,992,987	203,460,903	178,501,642	158,884,542	52.73	55.29	53.09
Total, other nations	501,856	711,630	592,960	27,278,096	37,004,943	30,109,362	54.35	52.00	50.78
Total, all nations	4,360,373	3,940,363	3,585,947	230,738,999	215,506,585	188,994,004	52.92	54.69	52.70
Bituminous coal, other No. 5213120									
Italy	409,780	129,754	—	17,128,923	4,907,384	—	41.80	37.82	—
France	392,141	365,510	160,693	14,598,928	14,608,538	5,007,431	37.23	39.97	31.16
Germany, F.R. (West)	257,495	63,917	57,600	13,525,903	3,822,597	2,277,468	52.53	59.81	39.54
Denmark	241,419	149,330	—	9,187,901	6,407,771	—	38.06	42.91	—
China, T.	230,687	33,170	—	8,369,143	74,682	—	36.28	22.48	—
Finland	176,780	55,802	—	7,577,541	3,032,664	—	42.86	54.35	—
Spain	149,020	141,001	36,683	6,574,644	5,994,837	1,641,078	44.12	42.52	44.74
Korea, Rep. (South)	118,475	—	—	5,728,306	—	—	48.35	—	—
Japan	113,248	177,439	29,560	5,051,150	8,147,193	1,549,932	44.60	45.92	52.43
United Kingdom	109,971	87,114	—	5,791,786	4,248,336	—	52.67	48.77	—
Romania	104,101	—	—	3,402,639	—	—	32.69	—	—
Total, above	2,303,117	1,203,037	284,536	96,936,864	51,244,002	10,475,909	42.09	42.60	36.82
Total, other nations	98,528	583,596	119,343	3,781,864	26,665,208	4,379,284	38.38	45.69	36.69
Total, all nations	2,401,645	1,786,633	403,879	100,718,728	77,909,210	14,855,193	46.94	43.61	36.78
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Bituminous coal No. 5213129									
Total, all nations	94,144	67	132,881	2,057,681	4,319	2,848,866	21.86	64.46	21.44

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value			Avg. Value, per short ton		
Coke, suitable for fuel No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	11,452	79,061	53,383	843,418	6,085,864	5,111,507	73.65	76.98	95.75
Competitive for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	2,162	380	5,969	90,345	15,469	241,269	41.79	40.71	40.42
Coal, incl. lignite, except peat No. 5213180									
Total, all nations	9,946	35,308	60,485	282,452	1,169,716	1,785,155	28.40	45.87	29.51
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	1,262	2,519	1,112	171,678	341,870	257,398	136.04	135.72	231.47
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	47,300	94,491	74,432	3,685,422	5,673,870	5,088,079	77.92	60.05	68.36
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Netherlands	194,586	52,617	115,007	10,961,907	2,444,972	4,356,582	56.33	46.47	37.88
Belgium	122,717	3,316	207,468	4,438,343	129,965	8,100,287	36.17	39.19	39.04
France	105,103	—	27,944	4,721,107	—	1,122,514	44.92	—	40.17
Japan	99,254	164,179	66,142	4,476,584	6,056,742	2,960,294	45.10	36.89	44.76
Total, above	521,660	220,112	416,561	24,597,941	8,631,679	16,539,677	47.15	39.21	39.71
Total, other nations	64,945	52,996	88,454	3,115,771	2,421,657	2,344,402	47.98	45.70	26.50
Total, all nations	586,605	273,108	505,015	27,713,712	11,053,336	18,884,079	47.24	40.47	37.39
Competitive for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	40,155	284	835	2,355,168	43,166	108,918	58.65	151.99	130.44
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Total, all nations	7,663	65,331	49,706	575,473	2,240,505	3,491,890	75.10	34.29	70.25

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

May 21-22 — Governor's Conference on Expanding the Use of Coal in New York State at Empire State Plaza, Albany, N.Y. Information: N.Y. State Consortium for Advanced Coal Research, c/o Academic Research Development, The Research Foundation of State University of New York, P.O. Box 9, Albany, N.Y. 12201. Telephone: 518-473-1038 or 518-473-7102.

June 8-10 — 1981 Symposium on Instrumentation and Control for Fossil Energy Processes at San Francisco, Cal., sponsored by Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory and Society for Control and Instrumentation for Energy Processes. Information: Mrs. Miriam L. Holden, Director, Conference Planning & Management, Argonne National Laboratory, Building 362-H309, Argonne, Ill. 60439. Telephone: 312-972-5585.

June 9-10 — Ground-Water Protection seminar at Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. Information: Government Institutes, Inc., P.O. Box 1096, Rockville, Md. 20850. Telephone: 301-251-9250.

6/17/81 C 2350-1

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

Coal's National Newspaper

June 15, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 15 | $1 a Copy; $24 a Year

UMW Construction Workers Strike Continues

40-50,000 Miners Still Out in Five States

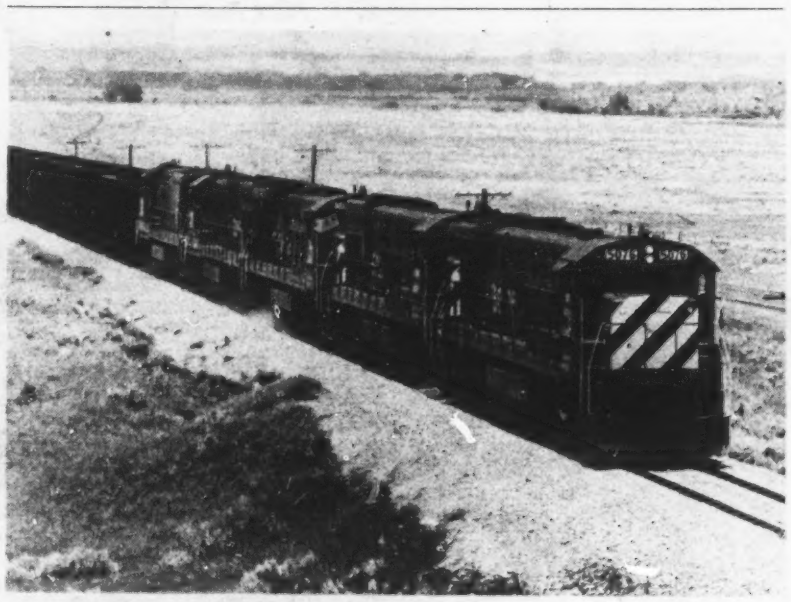
BY PAUL FEINE
and
STEVE MARCY

WASHINGTON — The continuing strike by the construction worker members of the United Mine Workers could be wrapped up sometime this week if — and it's a big if — the mine-construction contractors are willing "to get down to serious bargaining," in the words of Willard Esselstyn, secretary-treasurer of the UMW.

Through late last week, the strike had idled from 40,000 to 50,000 UMW miners in five states who refused to cross picket lines thrown up be their construction-worker brethern. Nearly 180 mines were shutdown, with West Virginia's District 17, Alabama's District 20 and Illinois' District 12 being the hardest hit.

Esselstyn, the UMW's chief negotiator in the talks, admitted at a press conference Thursday that he has only indirect leverage to bring to bear on the Association of Bituminous Contractors — the employers of the UMW construction workers. That leverage is the concern of the mine owners over the lost production at the idled mines. Esselstyn hopes the mine owners, too, will help press the ABC for a settlement.

The miners have just come off their own 72-day strike, but any prospects for full coal production were dashed after only one day.



UNIT COAL TRAINS BEGAN MOVING again last week as the UMW and BCOA reached agreement on 40-month contract ending 72-day strike.

Eager to collect the $150 bonus specified in the newly ratified contract for those reporting to work on their first scheduled shift after the strike, most miners showed up at the mines last Monday, but there were clear indications that in many instances, the returning miners knew that the UMW construction workers would only allow the first day to pass without extensive picketing.

On Tuesday, Consolidation Coal Company estimated that 17 of its 50 coal operations had been shut down by pickets, idling some 6,000 miners. By Wednesday, Consol reported 20 facilities closed, and 8,000 miners affected by the construction workers picket lines.

A Consol official said late last week that the renewed shutdowns had cut the company's coal production by "about 50 percent," and added that the firm "is concerned, but is not directly involved in the negotiations" between the UMW and the Associated Bituminous Contractors.

RELATED STORIES ON THE COAL STRIKE AND ITS IMPACT APPEAR ON PAGES 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 27 AND 29.

While UPI reported Wednesday that 50,000 UMW miners were honoring the construction workers' picket lines, a source at BCOA said the organization's estimate was more on the order of 35,000. He added that "it will probably grow and shift around," observing that some mines not picketed during the first days of the new miners' contract would probably be shut down by week's end, while some other mines could be reopened as construction

Continued on Page 22

NEWS ROUNDUP

The 10-year moratorium on Federal coal leasing ended with issuance of a lease for an 1,832-acre Wyoming tract. Under Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management's new long-term program, the lease for Seminoe II tract near Hanna went to Capital Development of Lacey, Wash. The tract is estimated to contain about 7.8-million tons of recoverable coal. Its high bid of $167 an acre also calls for payment to the Federal government of a 12.5 percent royalty on the value of coal produced, plus annual rental of $3 an acre. Before actual mining begins, the company must submit a mining plan within three years. It has 10 years to develop the tract.

Ashland Oil has begun final negotiations with Saarbergwerke A.G. of West Germany for acquisition of 25 percent interest in Ashland Coal for $102.5-million. Discussions are also continuing with other prospective European purchasers for further interest in Ashland. A second unidentified European company advised Ashland that it could not proceed with the transaction at this time.

Continued on Page 23

Despite Strike's End

Maverick UCEA Sees Continued Growth

BY MIKE MYER

The Unionized Coal Employers Association, the maverick group of operators formed because of the just-ended United Mine Workers strike, will continue to grow despite the walkout's end, according to UCEA head Jack Henry.

Henry said his organization, which used "crisis moves" in attempts to end the UMW strike, now will settle down to less dramatic work aimed to winning the UMW recognition denied during the strike.

The UCEA also will work toward other goals; specifically promoting coal use through lobbying for incentives for utilities and other industries to use coal and by changing environmental restrictions which have hampered increased coal use, Henry said.

UCEA now has about 120 small- to medium-sized companies as members and has several large producers interested in membership, said Henry. One large firm has said it plans to leave the Bituminous Coal Operators Association and become a UCEA member, he added.

The organization was formed in the early days of the strike by Henry, president of Riverside Industries of Whitesville, W. Va., who said small- and medium-sized coal firms were not being adequately represented in contract negotiations by the BCOA.

Henry tried to use the UCEA to pressure the BCOA concerning negotiations, and he

Continued on Page 22

Bergbau 81 Lives Up to Its Billing

BY GENE SMITH

DUSSELDORF — The sprawling fairgrounds here sprang to life with Thursday's opening of Bergbau 81, billed as "the world's largest and most comprehensive minitechnology exposition ever staged."

A quick tour of the exhibits leads one to believe that it has lived up to its billing. This second in what appears likely to become a quintennial event has attracted 239 exhibitors from 26 nations, including the Soviet Union, Poland, Roumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. On display is the latest in mining equipment indoors and outdoors in 15,495 square meters of space.

Add West Germany's 417 exhibitors and their 49,866 square meters and Bergbau 81 has a total of 656 exhibitors from 27 nations in 65,361 square meters.

Five years ago, the first Bergbau attracted 518 exhibitors from 22 countries. With West Germany's 337, Bergbau 76 occupied 54,967 square meters and attracted 90,500 visitors. Based on advance registrations, attendance this year should top 100,000.

Continued on Page 20

INSIDE

POINTS OF CONTENTION in the coal contract are listed item-by-item. (Page 13)

BERGBAU 81 POINTS UP global role of coal. Details in CINews Special Report. (Page 24)

JOHN CORCORAN DISCUSSES the still-to-come electric power shortage. (Page 24)

A WEST VIRGINIA MINER talks of the strike and the UMW in an interview with CINews' Mike Myer. (Page 27)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Despite Export Decline

Buyers Not Fearful Of Coal Reliability

BY MARCY GORDON

WASHINGTON — Despite a decline in bituminous coal exports during the recent United Mine Workers' strike, the major foreign purchasers of U.S. coal don't seem to be worried about this country's reliability as a supplier.

Many coal importers view UMW strikes as a recurring feature of the U.S. economic landscape, a phenomemon that can be "lived with," an informal survey by Coal Industry News shows.

U.S. coal exports — as measured by quantities in transit from mines and at ports — dropped to roughly one-third of normal levels during the strike, new Department of Energy statistics were expected to show.

But foreign purchasers weren't overly alarmed.

"We've been buying from (the United States) for 30 years and every three years there's a strike. And when it's over everyone forgets about it," says Jack Cook, fossil fuels manager for Ontario Hydro in Toronto, which accounts for most of Canada's purchases of some 20 to 22 million metric tons per year. "There's certainly no concern in this country about U.S. exports."

A Canadian Embassy official agrees, noting that "there were

STRIKE REPORT

no alarming signs coming from Canada (about the strike)."

"There is some evidence that (U.S.) exports have been protected," a British dource suggests, although he acknowledges that the strike showed the "vulnerabilities" of the U.S. coal industry.

"It's certainly not a new theme; I think it would be very easy to exaggerate the impact of the strike," he says, since foreign consumers were cushioned by substantial levels of U.S. coal stocks.

The real limitation on U.S. imports, the British source suggests, could be growing "political sensitivities" about such trade within the United Kingdom — and the belief that its domestic coal industry should become more competitive.

The bulk of Britain's imports from this country (some 3 to 4 million tons a year) are coking coals requisitioned by the British Steel Corporation and other state-owned enterprises.

Similar sentiments about the strike were expressed by officials from Spain (3.4 million short tons of U.S bituminous coal imported in 1980) and Brazil 3.2 million) — who stressed the greater impact of market conditions on the level of imports.

The declining proportion of U.S. coal under UMW jurisdiction "may be giving more stability to the (industry)," a source from the latter country suggests.

Questions like these were discussed at an Illinois coal export conference held last week in Carbondale, Ill., in which European and Asian officials participated — along with representatives from U.S. industry, labor and government.

Topics on the agenda included the development of international markets for Illinois coal and its potential as an emergency fuel during energy shortages.

The United States' image as a dependable coal supplier will be maintained, says a DOE analyst, while conceding that the strike had a substantial impact on exports.

U.S. EXPORTS OF BITUMINOUS COAL BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, JANUARY 1980 and JANUARY 1981 (in short tons)

Country	January 1981	January 1980
North America		
Canada	64,641	60,534
Mexico	65,935	172,709
Dominican Republic	40	94
TOTAL	**130,616**	**233,337**
South America:		
Argentina	85,807	56,031
Brazil	220,007	289,910
Chile	23,489	NA
Peru	38	NA
Uruguay	1,066	NA
Venezuela	23,663	NA
TOTAL	**354,070**	**345,941**
Europe:		
Common Market:		
Belgium and Luxembourg*	266,877	142,581
Denmark	222,964	62,737
France	798,437	441,396
West Germany	175,981	276,909
Ireland	89,392	100,309
Italy	531,821	481,063
Netherlands	432,267	218,570
United Kingdom	172,642	184,225
TOTAL	**2,690,381**	**1,909,790**
Non-Common Market:		
Albania	NA	24,295
Finland	55,802	NA
East Germany	NA	9,121
Gilbraltar	11,836	NA
Norway	5,098	7,663
Portugal	33,349	NA
Rumania	62,516	111,439
Spain	472,074	192,265
Sweden	44,003	52,441
Yugoslavia	NA	150,845
TOTAL	**3,375,059**	**2,457,859**
Asia:		
Taiwan	127,331	NA
Japan	1,529,975	1,088,465
Turkey	140,070	90,815
TOTAL	**1,797,376**	**1,179,280**
Africa:		
Algeria	NA	42,256
Egypt	47,933	33,159
South Africa	21,942	NA
TOTAL	**69,875**	**75,415**
GRAND TOTALS	**5,726,996**	**4,291,832**

NOTE: Figures exclude shipments to U.S. military bases.
***Shipments as indicated in vessel manifests upon departure from U.S. ports; include tonnage for transshipments to undesignated European destinations.**
Source: Department of Commerce

Fixed-Price Bids Made On AFBC Coal Facility

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — The nation's first use of an integrated atmospheric fluidized bed combustor (AFBC) system in an operating coal-fired steam generating plant moved a major step closer to reality with the recent submittal of fixed price bids to the Department of Energy's (DOE) Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL).

Technical design and construction proposals had earlier been requested from a number of qualified companies and three finalists were then asked to submit their firm fixed price bids to EG&G Idaho, Inc., prime operating contractor for the DOE's INEL complex.

The three companies submitting acceptable proposals for the design and construction of the new steam plant were listed as JelCom, of Salt Lake City, Utah (the apparent low bidder); Blount Brothers Corporation, Montgomery, Ala; and Foster-Wheeler Boiler Corporation, Livingston, N.J.

Facility construction is expected to begin in mid-summer this year and finish in the summer of 1984.

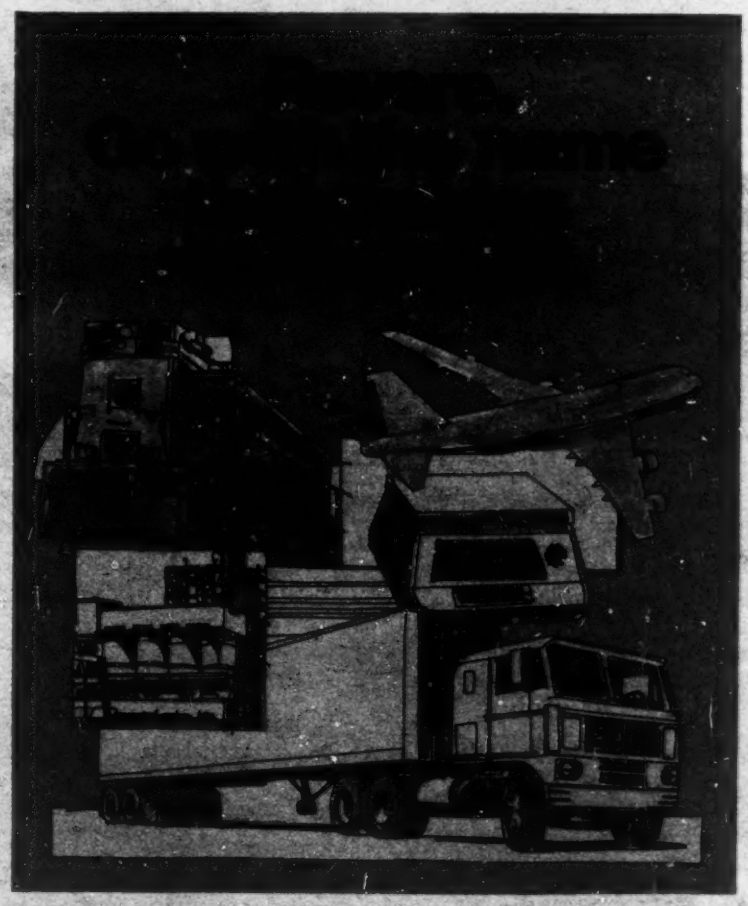
It is expected to go on-line in July. 1984, following extensive start-up and performance testing to assure that the facility's effluent releases are fully within all applicable state and federal air quality standards and limitations.

The facility, will be located at INEL in the Chemical Processing Plant area that is operated for DOE by the Exxon corporation.

Its two coal-fired steam generating boilers will replace aging oil-burning steam generators currently being used by the CPP for process steam and space heating at the rate of 135,000 pounds per hour. Coal has been specified as the plant's fuel source, in agreement with current national policy to reduce the use of oil.

An EG&G Idaho spokesman said that all proposal designs for the project included the AFBC system. This process removes more than 70 percent of the sulfur in coal and minimizes the release of sulfur to the atmosphere.

Subscribe to
COAL INDUSTRY NEWS



Compression, tension and universal-type load cells. Unsurpassed for accuracy. Built to last for years and years without a factory recalibration.

Revere load cells are built tough and quality-checked at every step of the way. Many have been in service for 35 years or more without needing a factory recalibration. They're trusted more by industrial and military designers and specifiers for their high precision, reliability and durability than other brands. Our free technical literature can show you why. Call or write today . . . see how you can upgrade your product by putting Revere load cells to work for you.

revere

Revere Corporation of America
A Wheelabrator-Frye Company

845 North Colony Road, Wallingford, CT 06492
(203) 269-7701

79-2

JUNE

15

1981

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	Week Ended 5/30/81	5/23/81	5/31/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	8,690	9,050	14,124
Bituminous, year to date	287,995	279,305	341,679
Anthracite, recent week	55	68	134
Anthracite, year to date	2,273	2,218	2,184
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	62,083	64,642	102,298
Bituminous, year to date	2,014,891	1,952,808	2,361,090
Anthracite, recent week	256	318	812
Anthracite, year to date	6,233	5,977	11,408

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

	Week Ended 5/23/81	5/16/81	5/24/80
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	45	42	510
Georgia	—	—	2
Illinois	92	81	1,259
Indiana	227	250	543
Kentucky:			
Eastern	1,036	964	2,213
Western	525	510	918
Total, Ky.	1,561	1,474	3,131
Maryland	74	75	79
Ohio	349	360	945
Pennsylvania	510	445	1,942
Tennessee	212	195	270
Virginia	590	575	947
West Virginia	50	47	2,147
Total, eastern	3,710	3,544	11,775
Western			
Alaska	15	14	15
Arizona	230	195	222
Arkansas	13	10	14
Colorado	425	400	310
Iowa	11	10	12
Kansas	18	20	12
Missouri	111	102	114
Montana	710	675	777
New Mexico	275	260	256
North Dakota	360	393	280
Oklahoma	111	105	114
Texas	730	705	516
Utah	210	230	164
Washington	111	95	102
Wyoming	2,010	1,995	1,517
Total, western	5,340	5,211	4,425
Total, United States	9,050	8,755	16,200

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	Monthly 3/81	2/81	3/80
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	270.6	266.7	262.3
Bituminous & lignite	267.3	263.3	259.1
Production employees			
Coal mining	223.5	220.3	217.7
Bituminous & lignite	220.6	217.3	214.9
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	36.8	41.0	40.5
Bituminous & lignite	36.8	41.1	40.5
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.35	11.22	10.52
Bituminous & lignite	11.38	11.25	10.55
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	417.68	460.02	426.06
Bituminous & lignite	418.78	462.38	427.28

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.

	Week Ended 5/23/81	5/16/81	5/24/80
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	536	454	1,412
Baltimore and Ohio	1,864	1,303	6,122
Chesapeake and Ohio	2,545	2,669	15,548
Consolidated Rail Corp.	4,120	4,044	9,765
Norfolk and Western	5,893	5,431	20,225
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	—	—	294
Western Maryland	1,201	1,320	2,250
Other, eastern district	36	26	2
Total, eastern district	16,196	15,247	55,618
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	429	509	2,226
Illinois Central Gulf	467	454	3,709
Louisville & Nashville	12,859	12,774	12,977
Southern Railway	4,167	4,033	7,907
Other, southern district	—	1	—
Total, southern district	17,922	17,771	26,819
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,339	1,444	1,547
Burlington Northern	21,098	20,449	18,708
Chicago & North Western	1	—	643
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,666	3,179	3,421
Kansas City Southern	111	105	102
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	6	405	1,166
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	147	106	173
Missouri Pacific	35	36	4,506
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	—
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	—
Soo Line	70	70	77
Union Pacific	4,029	3,645	3,629
Other, western district	22	77	37
Total, western district	30,524	29,516	34,009
Total, all districts	64,642	62,534	116,446

	5/30/81	5/23/81	5/31/80
Transportation: inland rivers			
Monongahela River, Nock No.3	3,600	1,800	336,574
Allegheny River, Lock No. 2	7,200	5,400	26,100
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	70,200	10,100	271,350

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	5/30/81	5/23/81	5/31/80
Bituminous and lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	48,323	47,856	46,602
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	179,032	170,856	154,138
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	75	58	83
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	4,951	4,859	3,488

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., 5/30/81, week)	41,814	41,237	40,863
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Weekly, 5/30/81)	2,940	2,585	1,883
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, Mo., 3/81)	5,524,914	3,823,778	4,591,984
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, 4/81)	431,189	447,500	421,105
Motor veh. production, total (month ended, 5/81)	662,013	649,794	524,609
Machine tools: (Monthly) Total			
Net new orders ($000, 4/81)	307,600	344,700	411,900
Shipments ($000, 4/81)	450,150	477,100	343,050

Price Indexes	4/81	3/81	4/80
Coal	486.4	481.3	463.3
Anthracite	543.9	536.6	451.8
Chestnut, Pa., mine	458.1	447.3	403.9
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	592.1	574.8	N.A.
Bituminous	483.8	478.7	462.8
Domestic sizes	597.3	588.5	580.7
Retail dealers	282.6	N.A.	274.7
Industrial sizes, spot	403.6	400.8	393.6
Steam electric utility	127.2	126.6	121.2
Manufacturing	255.3	252.2	250.6
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	694.7
Metallurgical, low	710.6	696.0	698.5
Industrial sizes, contract	138.1	136.5	131.3
Steam electric utility	170.0	167.1	156.6
Manufacturing	122.1	121.8	120.0
Metallurgical, high volatile	98.9	98.6	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	430.6	430.6	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	286.3	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	285.8

N.A. — Not Available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Dollar Value Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Avg. Value, per short ton Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends in make coke, No. 5213110									
Japan	910,597	1,352,536	966,042	49,350,372	77,009,244	56,358,659	54.20	56.94	58.34
Italy	599,656	402,067	233,013	30,711,452	21,749,815	13,095,916	51.21	54.10	56.20
France	425,839	432,927	449,365	24,248,829	24,248,829	21,701,513	56.94	56.01	48.29
Netherlands	377,564	161,811	162,098	19,141,533	8,507,084	7,176,391	50.70	52.57	44.27
Belgium	334,236	130,720	226,898	17,147,445	7,234,599	12,396,232	51.30	55.34	54.63
Spain	309,874	331,073	125,277	16,763,275	16,763,275	6,524,254	54.10	50.63	52.08
Korea, Rep. (South)	292,538	—	97,234	15,241,771	—	4,742,044	52.10	—	48.77
Germany, F.R. (West)	211,893	112,064	129,248	11,043,514	6,159,665	5,982,690	52.12	54.97	46.29
Brazil	173,849	220,007	368,599	9,824,929	12,820,451	20,965,642	56.51	58.27	56.83
Yugoslavia	118,455	—	50,692	5,619,783	—	2,800,740	47.44	—	55.25
United Kingdom	104,006	85,528	184,521	4,368,000	4,008,580	7,140,561	42.00	46.87	38.70
Total, above	3,858,517	3,228,733	2,992,987	203,460,903	178,501,642	158,884,642	52.73	55.29	53.09
Total, other nations	501,856	711,630	592,960	27,278,096	37,004,943	30,109,362	54.35	52.00	50.78
Total, all nations	4,360,373	3,940,363	3,585,947	230,738,999	215,506,585	188,994,004	52.92	54.69	52.70
Bituminous coal, other No. 5213120									
Italy	409,780	129,754	—	17,128,923	4,907,384	—	41.80	37.82	—
France	392,141	365,510	160,693	14,598,928	14,608,538	5,007,431	37.23	39.97	31.16
Germany, F.R. (West)	257,495	63,917	57,600	13,525,903	3,822,597	2,277,468	52.53	59.81	39.54
Denmark	241,419	149,330	—	9,187,901	6,407,771	—	38.06	42.91	—
China, T.	230,687	33,170	—	8,369,143	74,682	—	36.28	22.49	—
Finland	176,780	55,802	—	7,577,541	3,032,664	—	42.86	54.35	—
Spain	149,020	141,001	36,683	6,574,644	5,994,837	1,641,078	44.12	42.52	44.74
Korea, Rep. (South)	118,475	—	—	5,728,306	—	—	48.35	—	—
Japan	113,248	177,439	29,560	5,051,150	8,147,193	1,549,932	44.60	45.92	52.43
United Kingdom	109,971	87,114	—	5,791,786	4,248,336	—	52.67	48.77	—
Romania	104,101	—	—	3,402,639	—	—	32.69	—	—
Total, above	2,303,117	1,203,037	284,536	96,936,864	51,244,002	10,475,909	42.09	42.60	36.82
Total, other nations	98,528	583,596	119,343	3,781,864	26,665,208	4,379,284	38.38	45.69	36.69
Total, all nations	2,401,645	1,786,633	403,879	100,718,728	77,909,210	14,855,193	46.94	43.61	36.78
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Bituminous coal No. 5213120									
Total, all nations	94,144	67	132,881	2,057,681	4,319	2,848,868	21.86	64.46	21.44

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value			Avg. Value, per short ton		
Coke, suitable for fuel No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	11,452	79,061	53,383	843,418	6,085,864	5,111,507	73.65	76.98	95.75
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	2,162	380	5,969	90,345	15,469	241,269	41.79	40.71	40.42
Coal, incl. lignite, except peat No. 5213180									
Total, all nations	9,946	35,308	60,485	282,452	1,169,716	1,785,155	28.40	45.87	29.51
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	1,262	2,519	1,112	171,678	341,870	257,398	136.04	135.72	231.47
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	47,300	94,491	74,432	3,685,422	5,673,870	5,088,079	77.92	60.05	68.36
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Netherlands	194,586	52,617	115,007	10,961,907	2,444,972	4,356,582	56.33	46.47	37.88
Belgium	122,717	3,316	207,468	4,438,343	129,965	8,100,287	36.17	39.19	39.04
France	105,103	—	27,944	4,721,107	—	1,122,514	44.92	—	40.17
Japan	99,254	164,179	66,142	4,476,584	6,056,742	2,960,294	45.10	36.89	44.76
Total, above	521,660	220,112	416,561	24,597,941	8,631,679	16,539,677	47.15	39.21	39.71
Total, other nations	64,945	52,996	88,454	3,115,771	2,421,657	2,344,402	47.98	45.70	26.50
Total, all nations	586,605	273,108	505,015	27,713,712	11,053,336	18,884,079	47.24	40.47	37.39
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	40,155	284	835	2,355,168	43,166	108,918	58.65	151.99	130.44
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Total, all nations	7,663	65,331	49,706	575,473	2,240,505	3,491,890	75.10	34.29	70.25

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

June 11-17 — Bergbau '81, World's Largest International Mining Exhibition, Dusseldorf, West Germany.

June 14-16 — National Coal Association's 64th Anniversary Convention, Marriott Pavilion Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Information: Ralph B. Harry, Coal Building, 1130 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: 202-463-2632.

June 16-19 — 2d International Energy Symposium — World's Fair Energy Expo 82, Knoxville, Tenn. Information: Dr. Sheila McCullough, Energy Opportunities Consortium, P.O. Box 2229, Knoxville, Tenn. Phone: 615-637-4554.

June 22-23 — Independent Oil Refiners & Producers: How to Prosper Under Decontrol, a working conference sponsored by The Oil Daily and American Petroleum Refiners Association at Whitehall Hotel, Houston, Tex. Information: The Oil Daily, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Telephone: 212-593-2100.

July 7-8 — Symposium on "The Management Impact of the Coal Energy Option" at Chicago Marriott Hotel.

7/5/81 C 23507

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

Coal's National Newspaper

June 29, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 16 | $1 a Copy; $24 a Year

V003491510627 00VA T
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
MS JEANNE LONG 9999
4520 EAST WEST HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

NEWS ROUNDUP

Electric utility customers in 6 regions could be faced with unreliable electrical service this Summer, according to DOE's report on estimated electric demand and supply. The six regions are: Allegheny Power System, Commonwealth Edison, VACAR (Virginia, Carolinas), CAPCO (Ohio, Pennsylvania), Cincinnati-Dayton group and Northern California-Nevada. Planned reserves range from 1.2 percent for Northern California-Nevada to 62.8 percent for American Electric Power.

Virginia Electric & Power has reached final agreement on its plan to sell at least 40 percent of a $1.6-billion Bath County pumped storage project to Allegheny Power. Three generating units are scheduled to begin service in late 1985 and another three in mid-1986.

The nation's electric utilities will have to raise some $95-billion from outside sources to finance its construction programs over the next five years, according to William McCollam, president of Edison Electric Institute. This would be 60 percent of the total budget of $155-billion. Officials travelled to London and Riyadh in an effort to re-establish relations with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency that has provided loans in the past to American utilities.

Beleagured Conrail recorded a profit of nearly $10-million in May, L. Stanley Crane, chairman and chief executive, told the Senate Commerce Committee. He added that the 17,000-mile, Federally-subsidized railroad would probably show a profit for the second quarter despite loss of revenue from coal-hauling. This would only be the road's second quarterly profit ever, the first came in the second

Continued on Page 5

Japan, West Germany and United States Drop Out

SRC-2 Venture Now Abandoned

By NICK SNOW

WASHINGTON — The three countries participating in the SRC-2 coal liquefaction project planned for West Virginia are dropping out of the venture.

Representatives of Japan, West Germany and the United States issued a comminique here last Wednesday following the latest meeting of on the project saying they are withdrawing their support.

A Gulf Oil Corp. spokesman, reached by telephone in Pittsburgh, said that the company, which was the major private U.S. sponsor, was not surprised by the decision since the federal government privately indicated earlier that this was one possible option.

But he noted that the three countries' joint communique recognizes the value of the project.

"Gulf also recognizes that value and believes the process to be technologically feasible. We will examine ways to continue development of the technology with our partners in SRC International," he said.

The action also drew a response from West Virginia Gov. Jay Rockefeller, who said Wednesday that "the decision announced today was wrong — not just for West Virginia but for the entire country."

Phil Shimer, Rockefeller's project manager for SRC-2, said it was "premature" to say the project was actually dead. He indicated the State of West Virginia might become involved as a participant, although no commitment has been received from Gulf.

He said that even if SRC-2 dies, the state is interested in a subsequent synthetic fuels project for the Morgantown site.

The proposed 10-year project involved the design and construction of a plant capable of converting 6,000 tons per day of high sulfur coal into a liquid substitute for petroleum. The project's net costs were estimated last year at $1.4-billion, although recent estimates indicated very substantial increases, according to a

Continued on Page 7

FATE OF SRC-1 PROJECT, (model above), to be constructed at Newman, Ky., remains up in the air, pending Congressional budget review. Reagan Administration's attitude towards synfuels program threatens future.

Court Strip-Mine Decision Allows Leeway

By STEVE MARCY

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court unanimously affirmed June 15 the Federal government's right to require the return of strip-mined land to its approximate original contour and the restoration of prime farm land to its pre-mining productivity, but the decision doesn't order the government to invoke those requirements.

And indications are that the government probably won't.

One reason Justice Thurgood Marshall, writing the opinion for the 9-0 court, said it could not rule that the contour provisions denied the appellees their most economic post-mining use of the land was their failure to even apply for the allowed variances from those provisions.

"There is no indication in the record," Marshall wrote, "that appellees have availed themselves of the opportunities provided by the (Surface Mining and Reclamation) Act to obtain administrative relief by requesting either a variance from the approximate original contour requirement . . . or a waiver from the surface mining restrictions . . . . .

"If appellees were to seek administrative relief under these procedures, a mutually acceptable solution might well be reached with regard to individual properties, thereby obviating any need to address the constitutional questions."

At least on the last point can Marshall and the Mining and Reclamation Council of America probably agree, especially since the advent of the Reagan Administration.

MARC spokesman Dan Gerkin noted that the surface mining act rules promulgated by the Office of Surface Min-

Continued on Page 23

The Strike:

Finally It's All Settled

By PAUL FEINE

WASHINGTON — The 1981 chapter in coal industry labor-management relations drew to a close last Wednesday night, ending with little fanfare and far less public attention than had been focused on the mineworkers strike since its beginning 90 days earlier.

Late Wednesday evening, it was apparent that the members of United Mine Workers of American construction crew locals had ratified overwhelmingly a new

Continued on Page 7

Conrail May Get Million Ton Export Coal Contract

By ROBERT E. BEDINGFIELD

While Congress, the White House and various lobbying interests debate the future of Conrail, the Federally-subsidized railroad appears about to become the beneficiary of at least a million ton share of the growing export coal market.

It is expected by coal people that now the strike is over that as many as three contracts, each for 350,000 tons of coal for export to European and Asian Buyers via Port Reading in Woodbridge, N.J., will be finalized with Conrail.

Under the contracts, supposed to be in the works, the coal would be shipped by Dec. 1 over Conrail's lines to Port Reading where it would be transferred to barges for transshipment to ocean-going vessels elsewhere in New York Harbor because Port Reading can not accommodate them. The cost of the barge movement would be offset partly or wholly by the fact that the largest of colliers could be served and there would be no waiting in line as is the case of Chessie System and Norfolk &

Continued on Page 7

INSIDE

ORANGE & ROCKLAND UTILITY draws strong support at hearing for coal conversion program. (Page 7)

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRAT CHARGES Reagan Administration plans to 'gut' Clean Air Act. (Page 5)

'TINK' CAMPBELL CALLS FOR labor/management to work more closely to save economy. (Page 18)

3 WESTERN COAL OPERATORS PLAN 25-million-ton-a-year boost in output by mid-80's. (Page 10)

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	6/13/81	Weekly 6/6/81	6/14/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	12,905	9,295	17,680
Bituminous, year to date	310,195	297,290	376,784
Anthracite, recent week	129	120	152
Anthracite, year to date	2,522	2,393	2,455
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	92,175	66,401	122,798
Bituminous, year to date	2,173,467	2,081,292	2,605,023
Anthracite, recent week	536	501	921
Anthracite, year to date	7,270	6,734	13,049

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

	6/6/81	Weekly 5/30/81	6/7/80
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	48	47	521
Georgia	—	—	2
Illinois	84	80	1,354
Indiana	232	217	506
Kentucky:			
Eastern	1,001	938	2,449
Western	558	518	942
Total, Ky.	1,559	1,456	3,391
Maryland	74	68	99
Ohio	335	313	1,048
Pennsylvania	521	490	2,060
Tennessee	269	250	265
Virginia	595	560	1,029
West Virginia	56	48	2,342
Total, eastern	9,295	8,690	17,434
Western			
Alaska	19	16	17
Arizona	223	209	231
Arkansas	19	16	14
Colorado	418	395	344
Iowa	9	10	14
Kansas	19	21	15
Missouri	112	105	117
Montana	688	640	799
New Mexico	270	255	316
North Dakota	381	357	369
Oklahoma	121	112	119
Texas	706	660	533
Utah	260	240	139
Washington	102	95	107
Wyoming	2,175	2,030	1,683
Total, western	5,522	5,161	4,817
Total, United States	9,295	8,690	17,434

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	3/81	Monthly 2/81	3/80
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	270.6	266.7	262.3
Bituminous & lignite	267.3	263.3	259.1
Production employees			
Coal mining	223.5	220.3	217.7
Bituminous & lignite	220.6	217.3	214.9
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	36.8	41.0	40.5
Bituminous & lignite	36.8	41.1	40.5
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.35	11.22	10.52
Bituminous & Lignite	11.38	11.25	10.55
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	417.68	460.02	426.06
Bituminous & Lignite	418.78	462.38	427.28

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.

	Week 5/6/81	Ended 5/30/81	6/7/80
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Baltimore and Ohio	2,259	1,851	7,287
Cheaspeake and Ohio	3,555	2,212	17,536
Consolidated Rail Corp.	3,668	3,307	9,268
Norfolk and Western	6,806	6,292	20,519
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	—	—	409
Western Maryland	1,543	703	2,818
Other, eastern district	—	11	170
Total, eastern district	18,296	14,764	59,195
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	378	383	2,390
Illinois Central Gulf	502	335	4,106
Louisville & Nashville	13,261	12,308	14,451
Southern Railway	3,991	4,240	7,681
Other, southern district	1	—	11
Total, southern district	18,133	17,266	28,639
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,017	989	1,692
Burlington Northern	20,419	21,351	18,831
Chicago & North Western	—	—	685
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,365	2,626	3,402
Kansas City Southern	105	115	107
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	629	566	1,144
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	111	114	139
Missouri Pacific	—	5	4,093
Soo Line	65	68	19
Union Pacific	4,148	4,096	3,244
Other, western district	113	123	42
Total, western district	29,972	30,053	33,398
Total, all districts	66,401	62,083	121,232

	Recent	Previous	Yr. Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users: (Weekly)			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., 6/13/81)	47,615	44,904	42,625
Steel (Short tons, 000, Week ended, 6/13/81)	2,456	2,487	1,780
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, Month, 3/81)	5,524,914	3,823,778	4,591,984
Other significant output: (Monthly)			
Aluminum (short tons, 5/81)	441,356	431,189	437,938
Motor vehicle production, total (5/81)	662,013	649,794	524,609
Machine tools:			
Net new orders ($000, 4/81)	307,600	344,700	411,900
Shipments ($000, 4/81)	450,150	477,100	343,050

	Week 6/13/81	Ended 6/6/81	6/14/80
Transportation: inland rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock no. 3	81,270	5,400	331,412
Allegheny River, Lock no. 2	3,000	—	20,700
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	47,500	72,000	237,700

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	4/81	Monthly 3/81	4/80
Bituminous & lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	43,604	43,323	40,622
Coal User Stocks of Coal			
Electric power utilities	163,859	179,032	162,284
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	73	75	71
Coal User Stocks of Coal			
Electric power utilities	5,035	4,951	3,533

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

5/81	4/81	Monthly 5/80
Price Indexes		
Coal	487.7	486.4	464.8
Anthracite	553.0	543.9	451.8
Chestnut, Pa., mine	471.7	458.1	403.9
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	617.8	592.1	515.5
Bituminous	484.8	483.8	464.3
Domestic sizes	597.3	597.3	580.7
Retail dealers	282.6	282.6	274.7
Industrial sizes, spot	405.0	403.6	394.7
Steam electric utility	128.2	127.2	120.9
Manufacturing	257.2	255.3	250.9
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	698.5
Metallurgical, low volatile	710.6	710.6	703.0
Industrial sizes, contract	138.3	138.1	131.8
Steam electric utility	170.3	170.0	157.5
Manufacturing	123.1	122.1	120.0
Metallurgical, high volatile	98.9	98.9	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	468.5	430.6	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	485.2	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	470.8	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	484.3	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	N.A.	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	315.6	285.8	285.8

N.A. - Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons: Quantity 4/81	3/1981	Dollar Value: 4/1980	4/81	Avg. Value, per short ton: Dollar Value 3/1981	4/1980	Avg. Value, Per Short Ton 4/1981	3/1981	4/1980
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke, #5213110									
Japan	1,089,552	2,002,773	1,986,248	58,616,738	110,254,744	114,573,702	53.80	55.05	58.27
Canada	940,703	212,908	844,482	55,580,371	11,295,635	48,396,365	59.06	53.05	57.31
France	393,586	671,019	416,689	19,587,149	34,413,790	23,015,180	49.77	51.29	55.23
Italy	372,899	620,943	574,983	20,550,425	31,995,330	30,324,268	55.11	51.53	52.74
Netherlands	278,176	383,318	267,378	16,099,437	20,971,509	13,689,482	57.88	54.71	47.57
Brazil	265,525	346,907	93,226	15,061,304	18,707,430	5,183,212	56.72	53.93	55.60
Korea Rep. (South)	198,636	63,855	—	11,554,052	3,955,832	—	58.17	61.95	—
Belgium	197,519	305,705	166,035	10,555,758	16,463,439	7,723,749	53.44	60.40	46.52
Denmark	162,016	32,963	77,520	7,771,957	1,478,802	3,751,228	47.97	44.86	48.39
Spain	160,294	219,151	220,421	8,407,185	11,661,636	11,183,723	52.45	53.21	50.74
Total, above	4,058,906	4,859,543	4,646,982	223,764,376	263,198,147	257,822,909	55.13	54.16	55.48
Total, other nations	504,269	1,259,886	890,082	26,594,229	67,494,545	44,430,023	52.74	53.57	49.92
Total, all nations	4,563,175	6,119,429	5,537,064	250,358,605	330,692,692	302,252,932	54.87	54.04	54.59
Bituminous coal, other #5213120									
Argentina	977,793	—	—	46,020,897	—	—	47.07	—	—
France	682,490	453,966	250,301	26,198,701	18,395,875	8,246,049	38.39	40.52	32.94
Netherlands	411,083	652,037	144,997	19,747,334	29,989,945	5,910,244	48.04	45.99	40.76
Japan	318,919	403,500	31,839	15,049,085	18,093,625	1,810,375	47.19	44.94	57.22
Italy	213,936	326,535	—	8,060,988	14,177,344	—	37.60	43.92	—
Spain	203,900	351,933	127,794	8,895,494	15,324,899	5,082,271	43.63	43.54	39.76
Denmark	203,221	406,613	45,901	7,912,102	17,706,780	1,803,285	38.93	43.55	39.29
Germany, F.R. (West)	199,861	331,008	47,307	8,959,165	16,899,742	2,424,689	44.87	51.06	51.25
China, T.	97,109	122,970	49	4,026,740	4,858,988	1,944	41.47	39.51	39.67
Total, above	3,308,112	3,046,562	647,992	144,870,506	135,447,198	25,278,837	43.79	44.43	39.01
Total, other nations	227,544	425,229	1,229,213	10,280,675	18,541,538	50,307,473	45.18	43.60	40.93
Total, all nations	3,535,656	3,473,791	1,877,201	155,151,181	153,988,736	75,586,310	43.88	44.33	40.27
Lignite #5213 130									
Total, all nations	5,059	2,835	3,592	1,018,912	503,069	554,214	201.41	177.45	154.29

	Quantity in short tons: Apr.'81	Mar.'81	Apr.'80	Dollar Value: Apr.'81	Mar.'81	Avg. Value, per short ton: Apr.'80	Apr.'81	Mar.'81	Apr.'80
Coal coke for use as fuel #5213148									
Total, all nations	111,679	124,512	244,584	6,095,179	7,647,872	15,428,860	54.58	61.42	63.08
Petroleum coke, except calcined #5213150									
France	101,479	657	193	5,405,400	33,450	9,800	53.27	50.91	50.78
Total, other nations	563,116	484,772	420,304	26,462,211	22,572,508	15,719,933	46.99	48.57	37.40
Total, all nations	548	11,296	25,559	76,350	510,811	793,164	139.32	45.22	31.03
Anthracite #5213170									
Korea, Rep. (South)	97,585	68,055	28,154	2,854,233	2,069,624	835,222	29.25	30.41	29.67
Total, other nations	69,460	46,012	116,493	4,397,324	2,946,028	7,563,255	63.31	64.03	64.92
Total, all nations	167,045	114,067	114,647	7,251,557	5,015,652	8,398,477	43.41	43.97	58.06
Compositions for fuel #5213180									
Bituminous coal #5213120									
South Africa	53,595	67,153	59,973	1,809,379	1,612,343	1,284,775	33.76	24.01	21.42
Total, All nations	53,740	67,193	60,021	1,815,409	1,613,826	1,288,777	33.78	24.02	21.47
Coke, suitable for fuel #5213140									
Total, all nations	60,604	23,521	56,288	6,391,479	2,084,133	3,487,367	105.46	88.61	61.96
Compositions for fuel #5213160									
Total, all nations	288	685	3,767	11,059	27,838	151,337	38.40	40.64	40.17
Coal, incl. lignite except peat #5213190									
Total, all nations	8,812	9,381	3,224	391,946	400,166	125,747	44.48	42.66	39.00

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

July 7-8 — Symposium on "The Management Impact of the Coal Energy Option" at Chicago Marriott Hotel.

July 27-29 — Conference on Ground Control in Mining. Information: WVU Conference Office, 67 Towers, Evansdale Campus, Morgantown, W. Va. 26506. Telephone: 304-293-4892.

Sept. 9-11—Short course on Surface Coal Mining Operations at Pittsburgh; Sept. 14-16 — Coal Handling & Storage, New Jersey; **Sept. 21-23 — Briquetting & Pelletizing,** New Jersey; **Oct. 19-21 — Stack Sampling and Ambient Air Monitoring,** New Jersey; repeated Nov. 16-18 at Los Angeles. Information: The Center for Professional Management, Dept. NR, P.O. Box H, East Brunswick, N.J. 08816. Telephone: 201-249-1400.

Sept. 14-16 — Short Course-Principles of Explosive Engineering at WVU Mountainlair. Also Sept. 21-23 — **Theory of High Explosives.** Information: WVU Conference Office, 67 Towers, Evansdale Campus, Morgantown, W. Va. 26505. Telephone: Prof. Ronald Rollins, 304-293-5695.

JUNE

29

1981

JULY

13

1981

COAL INDUSTRY

Coal's National Newspaper

July 13, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 17 | $1 a Copy; $24 a Year

NEWS ROUNDUP

Coal boosted its share of thermal electricity generation in 1980, according to preliminary data from Edison Electric Institute's 1980 Statistical Year Book. Coal's share rose to 58 percent from 54.8 percent in 1979, while fuel oil slipped from 15.4 to 12.2 percent. Gas and nuclear remained steady at 17.3 and 12.5 percent respectively. Installed generating capacity increased less than 2.5 percent in the year and the nationwide reserve dropped to 28.3 from 35.6 percent. Revenues for the investor-owned utilities rose by 19 percent to over $76-billion.

CSX earnings for the second quarter — which included all but four days of the coal strike — plummeted to $37-million from $75.9-million in the like period of 1980. First-half earnings of the company that holds Chessie System and Family Line railroads slipped to $124.8-million from $131-million a year earlier, as coal traffic was off 10 percent. Prime F. Osborn, chairman, and Hays T. Watkins, president, said that with the coal miners' strike ended, "CSX's rail units are prepared to handle the predicted surge in coal traffic. Export market demand, combined with the domestic utility companies' need to rebuild stockpiles, indicates high coal loadings for the remainder of the year. We remain optimistic about the remainder of 1981. If it goes as planned another record year is within CSX's grasp," the two commented.

Despite a record loss of $1.27-billion last year, Britain's state-owned British Steel Corporation should return to profitability "in the not-too-distant future," Ian MacGregor, chairman, said, adding: "The weakness of steel prices throughout Europe is caused by a persistent excess of steel production in several countries and remains a major threat to the achievement of B.S.C.'s return to profitability." MacGregor said the company's work force had been cut by 45,000 to 120,900 at present. The company has just about regained its pre-strike domestic market share of 54 percent and is aiming to boost exports.

The nation's railroads were granted their second "automatic" freight rate increase under the deregulation law that went into effect last October. The latest boost of 2.8 percent was based on the rail-cost index and reflected higher costs since mid-May and anticipated higher expenses

Continued on Page 5

Giant Du Pont-Conoco Merger

Consol Coal's Future Studied

By GENE SMITH

The fate of the nation's second largest coal producer, Consolidation Coal Company, hangs in the balance of Du Pont Company's $7-billion takeover of Conoco.

This would be the largest corporate merger in history and would link Du Pont, the nation's top chemical company and 15th largest industrial concern, with Conoco, the 9th largest oil company and 14th largest in the Fortune 500.

The merged company would have annual revenues of about $32-billion, which would move it up to No. 7 on the Fortune 500.

Still unknown is what action, if any, Seagram Company may take now that the Conoco board has accepted Du Pont's offer as a means of averting the unwanted advances of Seagram. The Canadian distiller had earlier offered $73 a share for 41 percent of Conoco. That offer caused the collapse of friendly talks Conoco was having with Cities Service, the nation's 19th largest oil company.

(In a separate development, Consolidation Coal has formed a joint venture and long-term sales agreement with Rheinbraun, one of Germany's major coal companies, for development of five underground mines in Southwestern Pennsylvania. See story Page One)

RALPH E. BAILEY
. . . sets merger

The Du Pont offer is for $87.50 a share for 40 percent of Conoco's stock and 1.6 shares of Du Pont for each remaining Conoco share. Du Pont also has the option to purchase 15.9-million unissued shares of Conoco at $87.50 each. Cost of the 34.4-million issued Conoco shares would be about $3-billion, a sum that Du Pont will borrow from a group of banks headed by Chase Manhattan.

The transaction would also require about 84-million shares of Du Pont. The company presently has about 156-million shares outstanding.

Analysts have estimated the value of Conoco's oil reserves at about $3-billion, which has led to speculation that Du Pont might consider selling off Consolidation Coal to repay the bank loans. That would leave Du Pont with about $10-billion of oil and gas reserves of Conoco.

Several analysts indicated belief that resale of other pieces of Conoco, notably its copper and uranium, might also be in the offing since they would not fit into the Du Pont scheme of things.

A special stockholder meeting of Du

Continued from Page 8

"Christmas in July"

Western States Hail High Court Decision on Coal Severance Tax

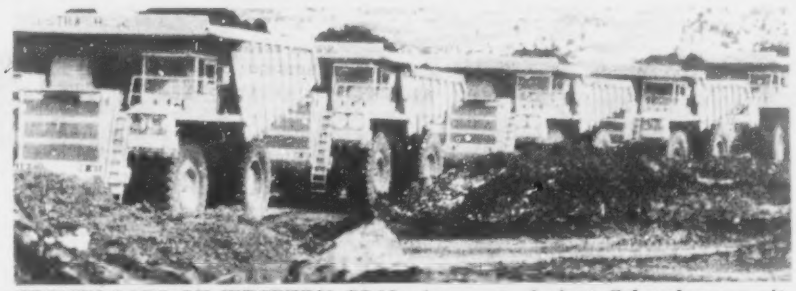
By WILLIAM RITZ

DENVER — The Supreme Court's decision upholding Montana's severance tax on coal came like Christmas in July to governors of Rocky Mountain states.

Unbridled joy swept state capitols as the governors basked in the glow of their legal triumph, but they remained cautiously aware that there are more battles to be fought over severance taxes in the halls of Congress.

"There's no way in Denver you can sense the expectation, the waiting, the frustrations we've all shared in waiting for that decision," said Montana Gov. Ted Schwinden in a telephone interview after the decision.

"It was nail-biting time. We feel real good right now," Schwinden said. "I can't think of a greater way to celebrate the Fourth of July."



TRUCKLOADS OF WESTERN COAL move out of giant Colorado open pit mine. Rocky Mountain states got big boost from Supreme Court.

"I'm just overjoyed," said Wyoming Gov. Ed Herschler, who called the decision a victory for states over profit-minded utilities.

Western governors "heaved a collective

Continued on Page 8

Consol to Develop 5 New Mines In West German Joint Venture

PITTSBURGH — A major international coal agreement has been announced by Consol.

It has formed a joint venture and entered into a long-term sales agreement with Rheinische Braunkohlenwerke AG (Rheinbraun), one of West Germany's largest mining companies, for the development of up to five large underground coal mines in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Consol chairman and chief executive officer R.E. Samples said the project, when fully developed, could produce 12.5-million tons of coal annually — equivalent to 36 percent of Consol's total 1980 tonnage. That level of production could generate

Continued from Page 8

INSIDE

STEEL INDUSTRY ADMITS to spending less than needed under its 1980 modernization scenario. (Page 3)

JAMES R. HARRIS OVERCOMES opposition to his being named OSM head. (Page 5)

MAINE'S DEP OKAYS coal conversion for Scott Paper plant. (Page 3)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	Weekly 6/27/81	6/20/81	6/28/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	17,625	15,485	16,880
Bituminous, year to date	343,305	325,680	410,994
Anthracite, recent week	145	105	104
Anthracite, year to date	2,772	2,627	2,672
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	125,904	110,632	117,333
Bituminous, year to date	2,410,003	2,284,099	2,842,787
Anthracite, recent week	548	384	556
Anthracite, year to date	8,202	7,654	14,526

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Reports.

	Weekly 6/20	6/17	6/21
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	531	507	528
Georgia	2	2	2
Georgia	1,004	828	1,303
Indiana	514	435	531
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,243	1,670	2,450
Western	878	590	926
Total, Ky.	3,121	2,260	3,376
Maryland	49	51	78
Ohio	750	255	1,010
Pennsylvania	1,613	1,218	2,050
Tennessee	311	265	255
Virginia	1,064	896	1,018
West Virginia	1,815	1,212	2,320
Total, eastern	10,774	7,931	12,471
Western			
Alaska	15	16	16
Arizona	216	205	236
Arkansas	16	17	13
Colorado	497	479	360
Iowa	12	11	12
Kansas	15	18	17
Missouri	116	117	121
Montana	873	883	794
New Mexico	123	137	313
North Dakota	291	283	345
Oklahoma	93	127	108
Texas	550	690	530
Utah	166	162	233
Washington	108	98	105
Wyoming	1,621	1,731	1,656
Total, western	4,711	4,974	4,859
Total, United States	15,485	12,905	17,330

In short tons (000). Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration — Weekly Coal Report.

	Monthly 4/1981	3/1981	4/1980
COAL LABOR			
All employees			
Coal mining	109.8	270.1	263.3
Bituminous & lignite	106.5	266.8	260.1
Production employees			
Coal mining	91.3	222.9	219.2
Bituminous & lignite	88.3	220.0	216.3
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	38.8	36.7	39.4
Bituminous & lignite	38.7	36.7	39.4
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.37	11.37	11.00
Bituminous & lignite	11.46	11.40	11.03
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	441.16	417.28	433.40
Bituminous & lignite	443.50	418.38	434.58

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics — Employment and Earnings.

Transportation: railroad	Week Ended 6/20/81	6/13/81	6/21/80
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake EDrie	762	778	1,822
Baltimore and Ohio	5,236	3,878	7,190
Chesapeake and Ohio	12,454	7,403	16,361
Consolidated Rail Corp.	7,611	6,229	9,515
Norfolk and Western	19,171	15,503	19,221
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	—	—	289
Western Maryland	1,345	1,424	2,242
Other, eastern district	88	3	56
Total, eastern district	46,667	50,040	56,696
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,386	2,170	2,460
Illinois Central Gulf	3,930	1,550	4,384
Louisville & Nashville	14,632	12,902	14,003
Southern Railway	8,722	7,300	8,003
Other, southern district	—	1	1
Total, southern district	29,580	23,923	28,851
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	656	730	1,373
Burlington Northern	21,279	21,526	19,642
Chicago & North Western	326	231	831
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,519	4,324	3,374
Kansas City Southern	182	97	109
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	747	650	1,195
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	109	134	77
Missouri Pacific	3,186	1,418	4,139
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	—
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	—
Soo Line	47	29	18
Union Pacific	3,289	3,766	3,903
Other, western district	116	129	23
Total, western district	34,376	33,034	34,884
Total, all districts	110,633	92,175	120,431

	Week Ended 6/27/81	6/20/81	6/28/80
Monongahela River, Lock no. 3	216,762	133,516	329,844
Allegheny River, Lock no. 2	9,980	11,700	231,100
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	242,174	170,480	244,820

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	Monthly 4/81	3/81	4/80
Bituminous & lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	43,604	43,323	40,622
Coal Bear Stocks of Coal			
Electric power utilities	163,869	179,032	162,284
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	73	75	71
Coal Bear Stocks of Coal			
Electric power utilities	5,035	4,951	3,533

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal Bear Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (mil. Kwh., Weekly, June 27, 1981)	48,765	49,190	46,894
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Weekly, June 27, 1981)	2,419	2,403	1,703
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, Monthly, April, 1981)	6,433,281	5,524,914	5,883,694
Other significant output: (Monthly)			
Aluminum (short tons, May 1981)	441,356	431,189	437,938
Passenger Car production, total (Monthly, May, 1981)	662,013	649,794	524,609
Machine tools:			
Net new orders ($000, May, 1981)	229,750	305,000	434,050
Shipments ($000, May, 1981)	412,050	447,400	374,650

5/81	Monthly 4/81	5/80
Price Indexes		
Coal	487.7	486.4	464.8
Anthracite	553.0	543.9	451.8
Chestnut, Pa., mine	471.7	458.1	403.9
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	617.8	592.1	515.5
Bituminous	484.8	483.8	464.3
Domestic sizes	597.3	597.3	580.7
Retail dealers	282.6	282.6	274.7
Industrial sizes, spot	405.0	403.6	394.7
Steam electric utility	128.2	127.2	120.9
Manufacturing	257.2	255.3	250.9
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	698.5
Metallurgical, low volatile	710.6	710.6	703.0
Industrial sizes, contract	138.3	138.1	131.8
Steam electric utility	170.3	170.0	157.5
Manufacturing	123.1	122.1	120.0
Metallurgical, high volatile	98.9	98.9	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	468.5	430.6	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	485.2	439.6	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	470.8	420.4	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	484.3	437.7	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	N.A.	286.8	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	315.6	285.8	285.8

N.A. - Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons: Quantity 4/81	3/1981	4/1980	Dollar Value: Dollar Value 4/81	3/1981	Avg. Value, per short ton: Avg. Value, Per Short Ton 4/1980	4/1981	3/1981	4/1980
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke, #5213110									
Japan	1,089,552	2,002,773	1,966,246	58,616,738	110,254,744	114,573,702	53.80	55.05	58.27
Canada	940,703	212,908	844,482	55,560,371	11,295,635	48,398,365	59.06	53.05	57.31
France	393,586	671,019	416,689	19,587,149	34,413,790	23,015,180	49.77	51.29	55.23
Italy	372,899	620,943	574,983	20,550,425	31,995,330	30,324,268	55.11	51.53	52.74
Netherlands	278,176	383,318	287,378	16,099,437	20,971,509	13,669,482	57.88	54.71	47.57
Brazil	265,525	346,907	93,228	15,061,304	18,707,430	5,183,212	56.72	53.93	55.60
Korea Rep. (South)	198,636	63,855	—	11,554,052	3,955,832	—	58.17	61.95	—
Belgium	197,519	305,705	166,035	10,555,758	18,463,439	7,723,749	53.44	60.40	46.52
Denmark	162,016	32,563	77,520	7,771,957	1,478,802	3,751,228	47.97	44.86	48.36
Spain	160,294	219,151	220,421	8,407,185	11,661,636	11,183,723	52.45	53.21	50.74
Total, above	4,058,906	4,859,543	4,646,982	223,764,376	263,198,147	257,822,909	55.13	54.16	55.48
Total, other nations	504,269	1,259,886	890,082	26,594,229	67,494,545	44,430,023	52.74	53.57	49.92
Total, all nations	4,563,175	6,119,429	5,537,064	250,358,605	330,692,692	302,252,932	54.87	54.04	54.59
Bituminous coal, other #5213120									
Argentina	977,793	—	—	46,020,897	—	—	47.07	—	—
France	682,490	453,966	250,301	26,198,701	18,395,875	8,246,049	38.39	40.52	32.94
Netherlands	411,083	652,037	144,997	19,747,334	29,989,945	5,910,244	48.04	45.99	40.76
Japan	318,919	403,500	31,639	15,049,085	18,093,625	1,810,375	47.19	44.84	57.22
Italy	213,936	326,535	—	8,060,988	14,177,344	—	37.60	43.92	—
Spain	203,900	351,933	127,794	8,895,494	15,324,899	5,082,271	43.63	43.54	39.76
Denmark	203,221	406,613	45,901	7,912,102	17,706,780	1,803,265	38.93	43.55	39.29
Germany, F.R. (West)	199,661	331,008	47,307	8,959,165	16,899,742	2,424,689	44.87	51.06	51.25
China, T.	97,109	122,970	49	4,026,740	4,858,988	1,944	41.47	39.51	39.67
Total, above	3,308,112	3,048,562	647,988	144,870,506	135,447,198	25,278,837	43.79	44.43	39.01
Total, other nations	227,544	425,229	1,229,213	10,280,675	18,541,538	50,307,473	45.18	43.60	40.93
Total, all nations	3,535,656	3,473,791	1,877,201	155,151,181	153,988,736	75,586,310	43.88	44.33	40.27
Lignite #5213 130									
Total, all nations	5,059	2,835	3,592	1,018,912	503,069	554,214	201.41	177.45	154.29

	Quantity in short tons: Apr. '81	Mar. '81	Apr. '80	Dollar Value: Apr. '81	Mar. '81	Avg. Value, per short ton: Apr. '80	Apr. '81	Mar. '81	Apr. '80
Coal coke for use as fuel #5213140									
Total, all nations	111,679	124,512	244,584	6,085,179	7,647,872	15,428,860	54.58	61.42	63.08
Petroleum coke, except calcined #5213150									
France	101,479	657	193	5,405,400	33,450	9,800	53.27	50.91	50.78
Total, other nations	583,118	464,772	420,304	26,462,211	22,572,508	15,719,933	46.99	48.57	37.40
Total, all nations	548	11,296	25,559	78,350	510,811	793,164	139.32	45.22	31.03
Anthracite #5213170									
Korea, Rep. (South)	97,585	68,055	28,154	2,854,233	2,069,624	835,222	29.25	30.41	29.67
Total, other nations	69,460	46,012	116,493	4,397,324	2,946,028	7,563,255	63.31	64.03	64.92
Total, all nations	167,045	114,067	114,647	7,251,557	5,015,652	8,398,477	43.41	43.97	58.06
Briquettes for fuel #5213180									
Bituminous coal #5213120									
South Africa	53,585	67,153	59,973	1,809,379	1,612,343	1,284,775	33.76	24.01	21.42
Total, All nations	53,740	67,193	60,021	1,815,409	1,613,826	1,288,777	33.78	24.02	21.47
Coke, suitable for fuel #5213140									
Total, all nations	60,604	23,521	56,288	6,391,479	2,084,133	3,487,367	105.46	88.61	61.96
Briquettes for fuel #5213180									
Total, all nations	298	685	3,767	11,059	27,838	151,337	38.40	40.64	40.17
Coal, incl. lignite except peat #5213190									
Total, all nations	8,812	9,381	3,224	391,946	400,166	125,747	44.48	42.66	39.00

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

July 27-29 — Conference on Ground Control in Mining. Information: WVU Conference Office, 67 Towers, Evansdale Campus, Morgantown, W. Va. 26506. Telephone: 304-293-4892.

Sept. 27-30 — American Mining Congress, 1981 Mining Convention, Denver, Col. Information: AMC, Suite 300, 1920 N Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Sept. 9-11—Short course on Surface Coal Mining Operations at Pittsburgh; Sept. 14-16 — Coal Handling & Storage, New Jersey; **Sept. 21-23 — Briquetting & Pelletizing,** New Jersey; **Oct. 19-21 — Stack Sampling and Ambient Air Monitoring,** New Jersey; repeated Nov. 16-18 at Los Angeles. Information: The Center for Professional Management, Dept. NR, P.O. Box H, East Brunswick, N.J.

Sept. 14-18 — Field-oriented training program in blasting at Atlanta. Information: Precision Blasting Services, P.O. Box 189, Montville, Ohio 44064.

JULY

27

1981

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

Coal's National Newspaper

July 27, 1981 | Volume 5, Number 18 | $1 a Copy; $24 a Year

Conoco Merger Developing Into Big Slugfest

By GENE SMITH

The three avowed suitors — Du Pont, Mobil and Seagram — have stepped up their slugging match for Conoco in the largest corporate merger ever attempted.

Du Pont, the only suitor approved by Conoco's management, increased its original bid of $87.50 a share for 40 percent of Conoco's stock and 1.6 shares of Du Pont common for each remaining share of the oil company to $95 a share and 1.7 shares of Du Pont. This would be valued at about $7.4-billion.

Seagram, which started the fight with an unwelcome bid totaling $2.55-billion for a 41 percent share of Conoco, sweetened its original offer to $85 a share for 51 percent, of $3.8-billion. Last Thursday, it acknowledged that the shares tendered to that point "fell short of the total sought," so it borrowed an additional $200-million and subsequently raised its bid to $95 a share, or a total value of about $4.4-billion. It argues that it would pay cash immediately at the close of its offering on Aug. 5, while the others would be delayed in U.S. courts.

The third suitor, Mobil, offered $90 a share for 43.5-million shares — a little more than 50 percent — of Conoco, plus securities equal to $90 a share for a total package of $7.7-billion. Mobil, the nation's second largest oil company, drew down a $6-billion line of credit for its takeover bid.

It subsequently indicated it might increase its offer to $95 a share and there were reports that it could go higher.

The Conoco board voted unanimously to file suit against Mobil on antitrust grounds involving questions in the petroleum industry as whole, plus other facets of that industry, and coal production and marketing, as well as uranium exploration and production.

This was the first "official" reference to Consolidation Coal, the nation's largest owner of coal reserves and second largest coal producer. There has been much conjecture as to what would happen to Consolidation once any of the three suitors completed its deal.

Analysts estimate Mobil's coal reserves at around 4.1-billion tons. Conoco's are just under 14-billion, but several analysts have pointed out that they are in entirely different markets and so should not be subject to antitrust questions.

It was pointed out earlier that Conoco's coal reserves have a potential value of about $3-billion, which is close to the amount Du Pont borrowed to effect its merger offer. This led to a line of thought that would have Du Pont selling off Con-

Continued on Page 6

NEWS ROUNDUP

Gulf Oil and Republic Steel have completed their previously-announced formation of a partnership to own, operate and develop Republic's coal properties in Alabama. Gulf paid $120-million for a half-partnership in the new venture, known as North River Energy. It will also contribute an additional $35-million in development outlays over the next five years. The properties now produce about 1.5-million tons of coal annually, primarily steam coal sold to Alabama Power.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates will acquire Zurn Industries through an exchange of stock valued at more than $275-million. The transaction involves 10.7-million shares of Eastern for all 6.3-million shares of Zurn, which produces environmental and energy conversion equipment, plus a line of leisure products. For the fiscal year ended March 31, Zurn showed sales of $364.8-million and net of $18.3-million. The transaction must be approved by the boards and stockholders of both companies. William J. Pruyn, president of Eastern, described the acquisition as "a major step forward for Eastern into new and exciting energy-related businesses." Eastern's consolidated revenues for 1980 topped $1-billion, with net income of $54.8-million.

Coincidentally, Eastern released its second-quarter report that showed a loss of $3.7-million on revenues of $183.8-million. This contrasted with last year's net of $12.4-million on revenues of $234.8-million. For the first half net income amounted to $17.1-million on revenues of $537.3-million against last year's net of $30.3-million on revenues of $523.4-million. The loss was traced to the coal strike. Eastern's largest subsidiary, Eastern Coal, operates mines in West

Continued on Page 4

Lamb Wins Round in Court On Removal from UMW Board

By MIKE MYER

Bill Lamb, the United Mine Workers dissident twice fired from his seat on the union's governing board in 1978 and 1979, has won in court the right to a trial on his dismissal.

Saying he was fired by then-UMW President Arnold Miller for political reasons, Lamb thinks a trial will result in the firings being declared improper which, he believes, could be an important precedent in protecting other labor union dissidents.

He also says he'll present information during the trial which will make UMW members "take a look" at the dues they pay.

Now out of work because the coal preparation plant where he worked did not reopen after this Spring's UMW strike, Lamb says the trial will mean "an awful lot of people have a good chance to see how their union funds are spent and wasted."

He won the right to a trial when, on July 13, a three-member panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals sitting in Washington unanimously reversed a decision by U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker, also of Washington, that Lamb's dismissal was proper.

The appeals court ordered Lamb be given a full trial to determine whether he was legally removed from his post on the union's International Executive Board.

BILL LAMB GETS another chance in court to exonerate himself.

Questions on legality of Lamb's removal were not addressed by the appeals court however, which ruled only that Parker erred in deciding the case without a trial.

Full testimony in the case was not heard by Parker, who treated Lamb's suit against UMW concerning his dismissal as a matter for summary judgment on the basis of oral arguments only. Such procedure can be used if no important facts are in dispute in a lawsuit but, in Lamb's case, important facts were in dispute, the appeals court ruled.

Miller in 1978 dismissed Lamb from the IEB and the board itself upheld the action because of Miller's allegations that Lamb had violated provisions of the union constitution concerning accounting for expenses while on union business.

Lamb, then of Cadiz, Ohio, had represented 16,000 UMW District Six members in Ohio and Northern West Virginia on the IEB.

Miller, after removing Lamb from the IEB post, ordered a special election for District Six miners to choose a successor to Lamb. Lamb campaigned for the post and was re-elected to it by a larger vote margin than in his original election.

Miller and the IEB then, in 1979, again removed Lamb from his post.

A frequent, vociferous critic of the Miller administration, Lamb also had worked for Lee Roy Patterson, a Kentuckian who unsuccessfully challenged Miller for the union presidency in 1978.

After the IEB refused to reinstate him, Lamb filed suit in Federal court seeking reinstatement to his board post, but

Continued on Page 6

Synfuels Future Now Rests On President's Shoulders

By PAUL FEINE

WASHINGTON — By late last week, the power to decide the future shape of the synthetic fuels business in this country, and indeed whether there will be an immediate future for the industry at all, rested squarely on the shoulders of President Ronald Reagan.

After both the special Cabinet council on natural resources, energy, and environmental issues and the full Cabinet itself had met last Wednesday morning with him on the question of Federal guarantees for synfuels projects, Reagan reportedly told those in attendance that he would consider their comments, get new reactions on the issues involved from key Congressional leaders, and make a decision soon.

Just how soon that decision would come was not predicted by the President, nor

Continued on Page 4

INSIDE

A CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET Group has agreed to repeal off-gas provisions of Fuel Use Act. (Page 3)

OTTAWA SUMMIT LEADERS EXPRESS confidence coal goals set at Venice in 1980 can be met. (Page 3)

PENNSYLVANIA SETS policy for boosting coal usage. (Page 3)

McDONNELL DOUGLAS SIMULATOR is used for dragline and other mine operators. (Page 24)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	Weekly 7/11/81	7/4/81	7/12/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	14,065	15,325	10,350
Bituminous, year to date	372,700	358,635	433,728
Anthracite, recent week	100	135	101
Anthracite, year to date	3,007	2,907	2,815
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	100,463	109,480	70,613
Bituminous, year to date	2,619,946	2,519,483	2,982,670
Anthracite, recent week	357	521	538
Anthracite, year to date	9,080	9,437	15,291

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

	Weekly 7/4/81	6/27/81	7/5/80
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	482	530	333
Georgia	—	—	2
Illinois	962	1,330	753
Indiana	570	650	353
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,089	2,450	1,120
Western	774	975	399
Total, Ky.	2,863	3,425	1,519
Maryland	100	75	58
Ohio	788	850	475
Pennsylvania	1,585	1,810	1,366
Tennessee	260	190	174
Virginia	823	950	397
West Virginia	1,896	2,209	1,104
Total, eastern	10,309	12,019	6,534
Western			
Alaska	12	16	12
Arizona	210	190	225
Arkansas	10	12	7
Colorado	346	420	244
Iowa	14	12	6
Kansas	16	14	9
Missouri	123	140	123
Montana	775	790	788
New Mexico	370	390	223
North Dakota	360	375	274
Oklahoma	95	102	89
Texas	558	610	250
Utah	195	230	108
Washington	107	105	90
Wyoming	1,825	2,150	1,173
Total, western	5,016	5,556	3,621
Total, United States	15,325	17,575	10,155

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	Monthly 4/1981	3/1981	4/1980
COAL LABOR			
All employees			
Coal mining	109.8	270.1	263.3
Bituminous & lignite	106.5	266.6	260.1
Production employees			
Coal mining	91.3	222.9	219.2
Bituminous & lignite	88.3	220.0	216.3
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	38.8	36.7	39.4
Bituminous & lignite	38.7	36.7	39.4
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.37	11.37	11.00
Bituminous & lignite	11.46	11.40	11.03
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	441.16	417.28	433.40
Bituminous & lignite	443.50	418.38	434.58

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics — Employment and Earnings.

	Week Ended 7/4/81	6/27/81	7/5/80
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,249	1,427	1,080
Baltimore and Ohio	6,209	7,522	4,989
Chesapeake and Ohio	15,895	19,049	7,371
Consolidated Rail Corp.	8,161	8,775	5,310
Norfork and Western	15,952	20,347	5,800
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	71	28	424
Western Maryland	2,810	2,263	1,618
Other, eastern district	60	12	24
Total, eastern district	50,407	59,423	26,617
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	1,494	2,050	347
Illinois Central Gulf	3,224	4,210	1,457
Louisville & Nashville	13,573	16,074	7,566
Southern Railway	6,701	8,592	4,884
Other, southern district	5	5	2
Total, southern district	25,000	30,931	14,256
Western ditrict			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	950	1,867	1,195
Burlington Northern	22,514	20,668	19,935
Chicago & North Western	347	412	246
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,028	3,956	2,102
Kansas City Southern	112	106	106
Chicago, Mil, St. Paul & Pacific	899	1,110	779
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	49	135	91
Missouri Pacific	2,056	3,207	1,310
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	—
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	—
Soo Line	35	49	63
Union Pacific	4,012	3,986	2,535
Other, western district	71	56	35
Total, western district	34,073	35,552	28,397
Total, all districts	109,480	125,906	69,270

	Week Ended 7/11/81	7/4/81	7/12/80
Transportation: inland rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock No. 3	317,732	325,588	253,672
Allegheny River, Lock No. 2	14,400	15,000	15,600
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	392,905	296,500	179,106

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	Monthly 5/81	4/81	5/80
Bituminous & lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	44,908	43,604	41,378
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	147,095	163,859	170,305
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	91	73	80
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	5,008	5,035	3,725

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information — Weekly Coal Report.

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., wk end 7/11/81)	50,407	46,037	49,165
Steel (Short tons, thousands, wk end 7/11/81)	2,276	2,379	1,523
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, mo., 4/81)	6,433,281	5,524,914	5,883,694
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, mo. 6/81)	441,356	431,189	437,938
Passenger car production, total (wk end, mo. 6/81)	705,884	662,013	532,045
Machine tools: (Monthly)			
Net new orders ($000, 5/81)	229,750	305,000	434,050

	Monthly 5/81	4/81	5/80
Price Indexes			
Coal	491.8	487.7	466.9
Anthracite	565.1	553.0	459.7
Chestnut, Pa., mine	487.9	471.7	410.4
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	643.7	617.8	525.0
Bituminous	488.6	484.8	486.2
Domestic sizes	605.7	597.3	580.7
Retail dealers	286.6	282.6	274.7
Industrial sizes, spot	412.0	405.0	394.5
Steam electric utility	134.8	128.2	120.9
Manufacturing	260.4	257.2	250.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	698.5
Metallurgical, low volatile	710.6	710.6	703.0
Industrial sizes, contract	139.0	138.3	132.5
Steam electric utility	N.A.	170.3	158.9
Manufacturing	124.5	123.1	120.1
Metallurgical, high volatile	100.5	98.9	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	470.3	468.5	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	485.2	485.2	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	470.8	470.8	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	432.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	484.3	484.3	437.1
St. Louis, Missouri	316.1	N.A.	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	315.6	315.6	285.8

N.A. — Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons 3/81	4/81	5/81	Dollar Value 4/81	5/80	5/81	Avg. Value, per short ton 4/81	3/80	5/80
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110									
Japan	1,174,885	1,089,552	1,769,862	66,798,681	58,616,738	101,968,651	56.86	53.80	57.61
Italy	219,543	372,899	631,478	13,724,736	20,550,425	32,887,569	62.52	55.11	52.05
Switzerland	163,202	38,779	—	7,489,459	3,236,874	—	45.89	48.47	—
Canada	125,416	940,703	930,582	6,014,258	55,560,371	54,842,162	47.95	59.06	58.93
France	95,140	393,566	543,981	4,769,733	19,587,149	29,924,418	50.13	49.77	55.01
Total, above	1,778,186	2,865,519	3,875,903	98,796,867	157,551,557	219,602,800	55.56	55.02	56.66
Total, other nations	307,980	1,699,656	2,203,261	16,829,520	92,807,048	114,239,681	54.64	54.60	51.85
Total, all nations	2,086,166	4,563,175	6,079,164	115,626,387	250,358,605	333,842,481	55.43	54.87	54.72
Bituminous coal, other No. 5213120									
Canada	1,230,041	—	1,290,097	56,590,363	—	50,088,900	46.01	—	38.83
France	508,408	682,490	289,917	22,003,856	26,198,701	10,522,903	43.28	38.39	36.30
Spain	504,531	203,900	117,578	21,314,667	8,695,494	4,945,387	42.24	43.63	42.06
Japan	487,007	318,919	59,245	22,477,761	15,049,085	2,918,177	46.15	47.19	49.26
Denmark	305,195	203,221	—	14,583,094	7,912,102	—	47.78	38.93	—
Italy	144,154	213,936	38,507	6,431,490	8,060,988	1,397,360	44.62	37.68	36.29
Netherlands	142,130	411,083	131,315	5,088,275	19,747,334	4,895,351	35.80	48.04	37.28
United Kingdom	127,236	—	265,394	5,978,795	—	10,815,098	46.99	—	40.75
Total, above	3,448,702	2,033,549	2,192,053	154,468,301	85,863,704	85,583,176	44.79	42.22	39.04
Total, other nations	375,788	1,502,107	177,913	17,316,398	69,287,477	5,960,138	46.08	46.13	33.50
Total, all nations	3,824,490	3,535,656	2,369,966	171,784,699	155,151,181	91,543,314	44.92	43.88	38.63

	Quantity in short tons 3/81	4/81	5/81	Dollar Value 4/81	5/80	5/81	Avg. Value, per short ton 4/81	3/80	5/80
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Japan	196,964	75,780	238,373	10,286,256	3,865,126	9,898,381	52.22	51.00	41.52
Canada	143,922	58,739	100,474	8,347,640	3,051,755	3,532,614	58.00	51.90	35.16
Netherlands	142,822	—	165,327	6,762,952	—	6,581,658	47.35	—	39.81
Belgium	123,027	—	161,748	5,474,024	—	5,833,036	44.49	—	36.06
Total, above	606,735	134,519	665,922	30,870,872	6,916,881	15,845,689	50.88	51.42	38.81
Total, other nations	159,185	428,599	110,293	7,681,396	19,545,330	3,707,253	48.25	45.60	34.43
Total, all nations	765,920	563,118	776,215	38,552,268	26,462,211	29,642,942	50.33	46.99	38.19
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	186	548	136	28,561	76,350	18,255	153.55	139.32	134.23
Anthracite No. 521370									
Total, all nations	170,190	167,045	142,735	8,394,438	7,251,557	6,051,165	49.32	43.41	63.41
Bituminous coal No. 5213120									
Total, all nations	84,750	53,740	149,189	2,535,736	1,815,409	3,438,524	29.92	33.78	23.05
Coke, suitable for fuel No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	84,554	60,604	8,901	6,676,042	6,391,479	675,306	78.96	105.46	75.87
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	87	288	2,855	3,030	11,059	119,129	34.83	38.40	41.73
Coal, incl. lignite, except peat No. 5213180									
Total, all nations	133	8,812	57,871	11,785	391,946	1,758,171	88.61	44.48	30.38

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

Aug. 19-21 — Rocky Mountain Mining Show at Salt Palace, Salt Lake City, Utah. Information: Steve Smoot, International Trade Administration, Room 340, U.S. Post office & court House Building, 350 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. Telephone: 801-524-5116.

Sept. 2-4 — "Elements of Supervision," market orientation program by Rocky Mountain Industrial Counselors at Ramada Inn, Interstate 25 at Center St., Casper, Wyo. Information: J.R. Coffey, 1401 Saulsbury St. Denver, Col

Sept. 20-22 — 33d Canadian Conference on Coal at Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina, Saskatschewan. Information: Coal Association of Canada, Ste. 201, 909 Fifth Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta., Canada T2P ON8. Telephone: 403-262-1544.

Sept. 27-30 — American Mining Congress, 1981 Mining Convention, Denver, Col. Information: AMC, Suite 300, 1920 N Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Sept. 28-29 — Hazardous Materials Workshops & Exposition at Ohio Center, Columbus, Ohio. Information: Daniel Lea, 513-223-9975.

Oct. 20-22 — Canadian Mining & Aggregate Equipment Exhibition at Exhibition Place, Toronto. Information: Southex Exhibitions, 1530 Statler Building, 107 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14202. Telephone: 716-852-2006.

Oct. 27-29 — Coal Conference & Expo VI at Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center, Louisville, Ky.

C2350-1

1800002502 U001D B A01
MS JEANNE LONG
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
4520 EAST WESY HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

INSIDE EXPORTS SPECIAL SECTION

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

August 10, 1981 | Coal's National Newspaper | Volume 5, Number 19 | $1 a Copy; $24 a Year

NEWS ROUNDUP

Chicago & North Western Transportation has been given the go-ahead by ICC to expand into the coal-rich Powder River Basin of Wyoming. Burlington Northern, now the only railroad hauling coal from the region, may appeal the decision. C&NW officials estimate the region could provide it with up to $500-million in annual revenues within 10 years.

Pittsburgh & Midway Coal Mining, a subsidiary of Gulf Oil, has completed its acquisition of Kemmerer Coal for $330-million. The acquisition makes P&M the nation's eighth largest coal producer with an annual capacity of 16-million tons. Kemmerer began mining in Wyoming in 1897 and last year produced 4.3-million tons of coal from a large open-pit mine at Kemmerer, Wyo. It also has 50-percent interest in an underground mine at Emery, Utah, that produced 600,000 tons in 1980. P&M also acquires 93,000 acres of owned- and leased-land in Wyoming, Utah and Colorado.

United Coal has signed a letter of intent to purchase International Minerals & Chemicals' coal operations in Pike County, Ky. Details of the letter were not announced.

Price River Coal plans a $40-million improvement program at its property at Crandall Canyon, North of Helper, Utah. New air shafts, portal, bath house and other surface facilities will be built at the mine which is a subsidiary of Indiana & Michigan Electric, an operating company in the American Electric Power System. Production will be more than doubled to 1.5-million tons.

The proposed acquisition of Zurn Industries by Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates in a $275-million tranasction turned sour and was terminated. "Some key differences made it impracticable to proceed," an Eastern spokesman said.

TVA has been advised to cut back its nuclear power plant program by William Willis, general manager. He recommended a halt in construction at the 42 percent-completed Phipps Bend nuclear plant, as well as postponement of construction at the Yellow Creek and Hartsville nuclear plants until about 1991, a delay of about three years. The TVA board will have to vote on the proposals.

Occidental Petroleum and ENI, the Italian state oil group, have signed an agreement to set up a joint petrochemicals and coal company,

Continued on Page 5

Du Pont Wins; Who Gets Consol?

By GENE SMITH

Du Pont's successful $7.57-billion takeover of Conoco has only created widespread speculation over the future of the nation's second largest coal company, Consolidation Coal.

While du Pont has refused to comment on its plans for Consolidation, security analysts are having a field day figuring out just what will happen with Consolidation. There seems to be growing speculation that Seagram, which started the takeover battle on June 25 with an offer to buy a 41 percent stake in Conoco at $73 a share, might be interested in swapping the Conoco shares it acquired for Consolidation.

Seagram may have acquired more than 25-million shares of Conoco, equal to a 20 percent holding in du Pont, which would make it second only to the 22 percent share of the du Pont family and its trusts.

Sale of Consolidation to any prospective buyer would go a long way towards covering the $3.8-billion that du Pont had to borrow in its successful pursuit for Conoco.

Andrew Gray, an analyst with the Pershing division of Donaldson, Lufkin Jenrette, commented: "What I believe Seagram will do is to go to du Pont and say that they have so much of the Conoco shares and offer to exchange them for a part of the company. What's been mentioned most often are the coal operations.

"It's my feeling that du Pont should not accept. When you look down the road, coal will become much more important," Gray added.

Eugene Nowak, who follows domestic oil companies for Dean Witter Reynolds, wasn't as certain.

"There's been a lot of conjecture that Seagram really wants the coal properties and may work out an exchange. On the other hand, the information they released when they first began to pursue Conoco is that they were willing to take a more passive role. If they did that now, they in effect would have U.S. holdings that were part of two good companies, du Pont and Conoco," he said, adding:

"A lot of people seem to lean toward the coal scenario. But, from my vantage point, they both look equally plausible and probable. It's probably 50-50."

The new E. I du Pont de Nemours that emerges from the three-way battle with Seagram and Mobil, with become the nation's seventh largest corporation, just behind Ford Motors. The $7.57-billion price tag, based on du Pont's closing price of $47.125 at the close of trading on Aug. 5, makes this the largest corporate merger in history. The previous record was the $3.65-billion Shell Oil paid to acquire Belridge Oil in 1979.

Conoco's stock closed on Aug. 5 at $91.875 a share, almost double the price it was bringing in May when a list of potential suit suitors began acquiring Conoco shares on the open market.

The first inkling that Conoco was ripe for takeover came when Dome Petroleum, Ltd., of Canada called for Conoco shares in its effort to acquire Conoco's control of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas. Conoco shareholders were quick to respond favorably and an amicable settlement was worked out.

That prompted Seagram to proceed with its original offer, which was soon challenged by du Pont's friendly efforts to assist Conoco in warding off Seagram's unwanted advances. Du Pont's original offer on July 6 to Conoco shareholders was valued at about $7.3-billion, based on $87.50 a share for 40 percent of Conoco, plus 1.6 share of du Pont common for all remaining Conoco shares.

Mobil got into the act on July 17 with an offer of $90 a share for just over 50 percent of Conoco's shares, plus securities worth the same amount for the remaining

Continued on Page 5

M/V AMERICAN REPUBLIC UNLOADS 19,500 tons of iron ore pellets at Republic Steel's Cleveland District plant. The 630-foot long ore carrier is newest vessel of American Steamship. (See story on Page 6.)

Reagan Gives Great Plains Approval for Loans Finally

By PAUL FEINE

WASHINGTON — Coal gasification got its biggest and most urgently needed push towards commercial reality last Wednesday, as President Ronald Reagan gave his personal approval to Federal loan guarantees designed to permit financing and construction of the Great Plains gasification project.

The Presidential decision to give the go-ahead to two controversial synfuels projects came after a climactic meeting of the Cabinet-level council on natural resources, energy, and the environment. The Reagan imprimatur clears the way for the Department of Energy to grant loan guarantees of $2.02-billion for the Great Plains project, and an additional $1.1-billion to TOSCO and Exxon to support an oil shale recovery project in Western Colorado.

A third synfuels venture, another oil shale program sponsored by Union Oil Company of California, was cleared earlier for up to $400-million in Federal

Continued on Page 8

INSIDE

NUCLEAR POWER COSTS 40% MORE than coal-fired electricity, Atomic Forum condedes. (Page 4)

DOE EXPECTS 7.1-MILLION-TON CUT in coal output from strike. (Page 6)

JOHN CORCORAN WARNS against complacency as signs appear that the energy crisis is over. (Page 26)

NEW SURFACE MINE SAFETY RULES are in effect in West Virginia. (Page 3)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Bagge: 'Coal Exports Golden Chance'

By PAUL FEINE

WASHINGTON — "Coal exports are sexy now," says Carl Bagge, president of the National Coal Association, adding that "the United States is on the verge of realizing a golden opportunity to become a major exporter of coal — a role that has long-term implications not only for our trade relations, but also for the strength of our currency."

Bagge's enthusiasm about the "explosion" of foreign interest in U.S. steam coal exports is conditioned on two principal developments — the expansion of U.S. coal port capacity, and the improvement of existing and new harbors to permit deeper draft coal carriers access to the U.S. market.

"The ability to dump coal at the pier is being taken care of now by the private sector," says Bagge, with an ever-increasing number of port expansion and modernization plans being announced (see accompanying listing).

"Where we can't do it ourselves," the NCA chief observes about coal industry capacity to facilitate the flow of exports, "is the issue of dredging."

Several bills have been introduced in Congress to address the subject of port improvement, and, specifically, the critical issue of who will pay for port dredging, operation, and maintenance.

NCA and its member companies are solidly behind the proposal initiated by Sen. John Warner and Rep. Paul Trible, both Virginia Republicans, which calls for Federal government financing of 60 percent of the massive cost of dredging U.S. coal ports to a 50-to-55-foot depth. The remaining 40 percent would be paid by shippers using the improved ports, in the form of port fees assessed by the administrators of each port.

The Interagency Coal Export Task Force report issued in January, included an estimate that dredging just three ports — Hampton Roads, Va., Mobile, Ala.; and New Orleans, La., — to a 50-foot channel depth would require more than $1.5 billion. New York and Baltimore would cost about another half-billion dollars.

Ideally, Bagge would like to see 75 percent of the port dredging costs picked up by the Federal government, and 25 percent paid through port fees. The formal NCA policy on port operation and maintenance costs is that any new legislation should not change the existing Federal responsibility for these matters, but Bagge has said informally that a Federal "involvement in O & M" (operation and maintenance) is the critical issue, with the specific Federal and privately-funded shares less important.

Already, the issue of changing the traditional total Federal responsibility for port channel construction, operation, and maintenance has become highly politicized.

In the first six months of the 97th Congress, a dozen major pieces of port-improvement legislation were introduced in the House and the Senate, with individual legislators not unexpectedly favoring port projects in or near their home constituencies.

A bill introduced by Rep. Lindy Boggs (D-Louisiana) would authorize expedited dredging of Hampton Roads, Mobile, and New Orleans, with 100 percent Federal funding and a "fast-track" environmental assessment process. Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) concurred, but added Charleston to the list of ports.

Meanwhile, Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W Va.) called for 75 percent Federal, 25 percent local funding of dredging at Hampton Roads, Mobile, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New York, and Sen. U. Bennett Johnston (D-La.) picked Norfolk, Mobile, and New Orleans as the favored ports for expedition of dredging in his bill. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Texas) wants a 75 percent Federal reimbursement of port-deepening costs for projects specifically approved by Senate and House committees, with the Texas ports of Galveston, Corpus Christi, Houston, and Brazos Harbor automatically eligible for the funding.

The legislation that has worried the NCA most, though, is the administration-sponsored bill introduced in the House by Rep. James Howard (D-N.J.) and in the Senate by Sen. Robert Stafford (R-Vt.). These companion proposals require 100 percent recovery of port dredgings, operation, and maintenance costs through imposition of fees on those using the improved waterways.

"The concept of 100 percent recovery of the cost of port and harbor improvements fails to recognize that the benefits of such improvements are broader than those accruing solely to the user of the facility," Bagge told the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries last month during hearings on the several port upgrading plans under consideration by the Congress.

"Coal exports provide employment for miners, transporters, terminal operators, port agencies, and all other supporting industries," Bagge said, adding that "the importance of a viable port system to our national defense" places a large share of the burden for improvements on the national government.

Bagge also told the lawmakers that assessment of the full costs of port improvements to the commodities benefitting from them may make products such as coal "uncompetitive" in their intended markets.

"The bottom line," Bagge told CINews after the hearings, "is that the U.S. share of the international coal market will be determined by the issues we're talking about."

Clearly, the possibility that U.S. ports may not be developed swiftly enough or completely enough is becoming the major potential roadblock to the realization of NCA's increasingly optimistic forecasts of coal-export growth.

In January, before the three-month strike by United Mine Workers members suspended operations at most eastern coal mines, NCA estimated that U.S. coal exports to countries other than Canada would reach 78-million tons this year — 25-million tons as steam coal, and 53 as metallurgical grades.

By July, despite the effects of the strike, NCA analysts were still projecting the same total figure for this year, with the only change being that now the total of steam coal exports is expected to be up to 28-million tons, with met coal down slightly to 50-million tons.

The Canadian market has traditionally been considered separately in NCA forecasts, because of that country's preponderant demand for steam coal over met coal. However, if the association's projections prove out, the rest of the world will be matching Canada in its demand for nearly half again as much steam coal as metallurgical types from the U.S. by 1990.

Canada is expected to take approximately 20-million tons of

Continued on Page 18

Port Improvement Projects List

WASHINGTON — When the report of the Federal-Interagency Task Force on Coal Exports was issued seven months ago, it included a table showing existing "effective" U.S. capacity at East, Gulf, and West Coast ports to export almost 95-million tons of coal yearly. This represented roughly half the total designed capacity of the port areas surveyed for the study.

The same report showed capacity expansions underway and planned to the tune of an additional 183-million tons a year, for a total effective annual export capacity of 277.8-million tons expected to be in place by 1985.

Since the government study, the pace of announcements of new port improvement plans has picked up. A current projection by the National Coal Association shows a total potential U.S. coal exporting capacity of 115-million tons for the 1981-82 period. The overall figure rises to 305-million tons a year during the 1983-84 biennium, and to 479-million by the end of 1986.

Specific figures cited in the NCA study include:
(figures in millions of tons)

	1981-82	1983-84	1985-86
EAST COAST			
PORT OF QUEBEC, CANADA			
Cast Group	6	20	20
ALBANY, NY			
Atlantic Cement	1	2	2
New Amsterdam Coal	2	4	4
FAIRLESS HILLS, PA			
United States Steel	—	3	10
CAMDEN, NJ			
Alla-Ohio Valley Coal	2	3	3
Camden Coal Terminal	2	3	4
PHILADELPHIA, PA			
ConRail	4	10	10
BALTIMORE, MD			
Chessie System	10	12	12
Kentucky-Ohio Transportation	—	10	10
Consolidation Coal	—	10	10
Pittston, MAPCO, Elk River Resources, Old Ben Coal, Utah International, and Soros Associates	—	—	15
HAMPTON ROADS, VA			
Chessie System	14	15	16
Norfolk & Western	32	35	35
Cox property at Portsmouth, to be developed by A.T. Massey, Pittston, Consold and Island Creek, or N & W	—	10	25
Ashland Oil, Westmoreland Coal, Utah International, and Armco	(figures not yet available)		
MOREHEAD CITY, NC			
Alla-Ohio Valley Coal	3	6	15
Gulf Interstate Coal Terminals	—	10	20
WILMINGTON, NC			
Atlantic Resources, Inc. (American Coal Export Co.)	2	4	8
Utah International	(figures not yet available)		
CHARLESTON, SC			
Massey Coal Terminal	2	4	8
SAVANNAH, GA			
Savannah Coal Terminal (Harbert, Elk River, and Family Lines)	—	5	15
Hutchinson Island Coal (Strachan Shipping Co. and Pope Evans Robbins, Inc.)	—	6	12
Southern Minerals Corp.	4	8	13
SUBTOTAL EAST COAST	64	192	282
GULF COAST			
MOBILE, AL			
McDuffie Terminal	5	10	20
NEW ORLEANS, LA			
International Marine Terminals	4	9	12
Electro Coal Transfer	10	15	20
River & Gulf Transportation	—	12	20
Port of New Orleans - Ryan Walsh Stevedoring	2	5	10
BATON ROUGE, LA			
United States Steel	—	12	15
Louisiana Coal Services	—	5	10
United Energy Resources	—	8	15
STEELTOWN, TX			
Texas-Oklahoma Port Co	5	5-10	5-10
GALVESTON, TX			
Galveston Port Authority	—	10	20
SUBTOTAL GULF COAST	26	91	147
WEST COAST			
LONG BEACH, CA			
Metropolitan Stevedore Co.	2	5	15
LOS ANGELES, CA			
Port of Los Angeles — Terminal Island	3	12	20
PORT OF KALAMA, WA			
Pacific Resources, Inc.	—	5	15
SUBTOTAL WEST COAST	5	22	50
GRANT TOTAL U.S.	115	305	479

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	7/25/81	7/18/81	7/26/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	17,795	16,665	15,510
Bituminous, year to date	407,160	389,365	463,503
Anthracite, recent week	130	114	148
Anthracite, year to date	3,251	3,121	3,098
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	127,117	119,033	110,634
Bituminous, year to date	2,866,096	2,738,979	3,189,730
Anthracite, recent week	508	406	713
Anthracite, year to date	9,994	9,486	16,727

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

	7/18/81	7/11/81	7/19/80
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	575	512	492
Georgia	—	—	1
Illinois	1,296	978	1,160
Indiana	548	506	517
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,375	1,996	1,883
Western	827	618	714
Total, Ky.	3,202	2,614	2,597
Maryland	68	60	76
Ohio	749	717	700
Pennsylvania	1,779	1,435	1,761
Tennessee	305	274	210
Virginia	1,092	907	877
West Virginia	2,227	1,726	1,660
Total, eastern	11,841	9,729	10,051
Western			
Alaska	15	14	11
Arizona	233	197	240
Arkansas	9	9	13
Colorado	455	364	343
Iowa	13	10	10
Kansas	15	14	12
Missouri	115	94	131
Montana	764	704	798
New Mexico	284	317	121
North Dakota	299	266	292
Oklahoma	94	84	120
Texas	515	506	510
Utah	160	136	195
Washington	110	98	103
Wyoming	1,743	1,523	1,315
Total, Western	4,824	4,336	4,214
Total, United States	16,665	14,065	14,265

In short tons (000). Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	5/81	4/81	5/80
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	91.1	93.0	245.0
Bituminous & Lignite	89.6	89.5	241.7
Production employees			
Coal mining	75.5	77.2	202.3
Bituminous & lignite	74.2	74.1	199.3
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	39.9	38.5	39.1
Bituminous & lignite	39.9	38.4	39.1
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.49	11.44	10.93
Bituminous & lignite	11.54	11.56	10.97
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	458.45	440.44	427.36
Cituminous & lignite	460.45	443.90	428.93

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.

	7/18/81	7/11/81	7/19/80
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,496	1,223	983
Baltimore and Ohio	6,566	6,564	5,310
Chesapeake and Ohio	15,794	14,092	9,698
Consolidated Rail Corp.	8,833	7,913	8,016
Norfork and Western	20,416	15,941	15,232
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	—	29	54
Western Maryland	1,414	1,678	2,133
Other eastern district	—	—	37
Total, eastern district	54,519	47,442	41,463
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,351	1,890	2,123
Illinois Central Gulf	4,060	2,628	3,167
Louisville & Nashville	12,773	10,690	11,963
Southern Railway	8,598	7,76	7,078
Other, southern district	1	—	7
Total, southern district	27,783	22,984	24,338
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa fe	1,591	1,693	646
Burlington Northern	21,053	17,159	20,438
Chicago & North Western	321	333	498
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,082	3,211	3,077
Kansas City Southern	111	101	103
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	860	1,010	955
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	75	66	121
Missouri Pacific	4,680	2,674	3,319
Soo Line	58	33	73
Union Pacific	3,926	3,690	2,205
Other, western district	46	68	—
Total, western district	36,731	30,038	31,435
Total, all districts	119,033	100,404	97,236

	Week Ended		
	7/25/81	7/18/81	7/26/80
Transportation: inland rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock no. 3	348,902	342,121	224,810
Allegheny River, Lock no. 2	23,700	7,800	14,400
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	229,300	377,241	220,550

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsubrgh District.

	Monthly		
	5/81	3/81	5/80
Bituminous & lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	44,908	43,604	41,378
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	147,095	163,859	170,305
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	91	73	80
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	5,008	5,035	3,725

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information — Weekly Coal Report.

Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities, week ended (Mil.Kwh., 7/25/81)	50,898	52,124	49,943
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Week ended, July 25, 1981)	2,301	2,319	1,613
Cement, Portland, U.S. shiments short tons, Monthly, April, 1981)	6,433,281	5,524,914	5,883,694
Other significant output: (Monthly)			
Aluminum short tons, June, 1981)	419,813	441,356	424,510
Motor vehicle production, total (week ended, Monthly, June, 1981)	705,884	662,013	532,045
Machine Tools:			
Net new orders ($000, June, 1981)	307,200	227,950	457,200
Shipments ($000, June, 1981)	511,200	411,300	475,600

	Monthly		
5/81	4/81	5/80	
	6/81	5/81	6/80
Price Indexes			
Coal	491.8	487.7	466.9
Anthracite	565.1	553.0	459.7
Chestnut, Pa., mine	487.9	471.7	410.4
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	643.7	617.8	525.0
Bituminous	488.6	484.8	466.2
Domestic sizes	605.7	597.3	580.7
Retail dealers	286.6	282.6	274.7
Indus: sizes, spot	412.0	405.0	394.5
Steam electric utility	134.8	128.2	120.9
Manufacturing	260.4	257.2	250.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	698.5
Metallurgical, low volatile	710.6	710.6	703.0
Industrial sizes, contract	139.0	138.3	132.5
Steam electric utility	N.A.	170.3	158.9
Manufacturing	124.5	123.1	120.1
Metallurgical, high volatile	100.5	98.9	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	470.3	468.5	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	485.2	485.2	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	470.8	470.8	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	432.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	484.3	484.3	437.1
St. Louis, Missouri	316.1	N.A.	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	315.6	315.6	285.8

N.A. — Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value			Avg. Value, per short ton		
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110									
	3/'81	4/'81	5/'81	4/'81	5/'80	5/'81	4/'81	3/'80	5/'80
Japan	1,174,885	1,089,552	1,769,862	66,798,681	58,616,738	101,968,651	56.86	53.80	57.61
Italy	219,543	372,899	631,478	13,724,736	20,550,425	32,867,569	62.52	55.11	52.05
Switzerland	163,202	66,779	—	7,489,459	3,236,874	—	45.89	48.47	—
Canada	125,416	940,703	930,582	8,014,258	55,580,371	54,842,162	47.95	59.06	58.93
France	95,140	393,586	543,981	4,769,733	19,587,149	29,924,418	50.13	49.77	55.01
Total, above	1,778,186	2,863,519	3,875,903	98,796,867	157,551,557	219,602,800	55.56	55.02	56.66
Total, other nations	307,980	1,699,056	2,203,261	16,829,520	92,807,048	114,239,681	54.64	54.60	51.85
Total, all nations	2,086,166	4,563,175	6,079,164	115,626,387	250,358,605	333,842,481	55.43	54.87	54.72
Bituminous coal, other No. 5213120									
Canada	1,230,041	—	1,290,097	56,590,363	—	50,088,900	46.01	—	38.83
France	508,408	682,490	289,917	22,003,856	26,198,701	10,522,903	43.28	38.39	36.30
Spain	504,531	203,900	117,578	21,314,667	8,895,494	4,945,387	42.24	43.63	42.06
Japan	487,007	318,919	59,245	22,477,761	15,049,085	2,918,177	46.15	47.19	49.26
Denmark	305,195	203,221	—	14,583,094	7,912,102	—	47.78	38.93	—
Italy	144,154	213,936	38,507	6,431,490	8,060,988	1,397,360	44.62	37.68	36.29
Netherlands	142,130	411,083	131,315	5,088,275	19,747,334	4,895,351	35.80	48.04	37.28
United Kingdom	127,236	—	265,391	5,978,795	—	10,815,098	46.99	—	40.75
Total, above	3,448,702	2,033,549	2,192,053	154,468,301	85,863,704	85,583,176	44.79	42.22	39.04
Total, other nations	375,788	1,502,107	177,913	17,316,398	69,287,477	5,960,138	46.08	46.13	33.50
Total, all nations	3,824,490	3,535,656	2,369,966	171,784,699	155,151,181	91,543,314	44.92	43.88	38.63

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value			Avg. Value, per short ton		
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Japan	[illegible]	75,780	238,373	10,286,256	3,865,126	9,898,381	52.22	51.00	41.52
Canada	143,922	58,739	100,474	8,347,640	3,051,755	3,532,614	58.00	51.90	35.16
Netherlands	142,822	—	165,327	6,762,952	—	6,581,658	47.35	—	39.81
Belgium	123,027	—	161,748	5,474,024	—	5,833,036	44.49	—	36.06
Total, above	606,735	134,519	665,922	30,870,872	6,916,881	15,845,689	50.88	51.42	38.81
Total, other nations	159,185	428,599	110,293	7,681,396	19,545,330	3,707,253	48.25	45.60	34.43
Total, all nations	765,920	563,118	776,215	38,552,268	26,462,211	29,642,942	50.33	46.99	38.19
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	186	548	136	28,561	76,350	18,255	153.55	139.32	134.23
Anthracite No. 521370									
Total, all nations	170,190	167,045	142,735	8,394,438	7,251,557	6,051,165	49.32	43.41	63.41
Bituminous coal No. 5213120									
Total, all nations	84,750	53,740	149,189	2,535,736	1,815,409	3,438,524	29.92	33.78	23.05
Coke, suitable for fuel No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	84,554	60,604	8,901	6,676,042	6,391,479	875,306	78.96	105.46	75.87
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	87	288	2,855	3,030	11,059	119,129	34.83	38.40	41.73
Coal, incl. lignite, except peat No. 5213180									
Total, all nations	133	8,812	57,871	11,785	391,946	1,758,171	88.61	44.48	30.38

WHERE & WHEN

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

Aug. 19-21 — Rocky Mountain Mining Show at Salt Palace, Salt Lake City, Utah. Information: Steve Smoot, International Trade Administration, Room 340, U.S. Post office & court House Building, 350 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. Telephone: 801-524-5116.

Sept. 2-4 — "Elements of Supervision," market orientation program by Rocky Mountain Industrial Counselors at Ramada Inn, Interstate 25 at Center St., Casper, Wyo. Information: J.R. Coffey, 1401 Saulsbury St. Denver, Col

Sept. 20-22 — 33d Canadian Conference on Coal at Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina, Saskatschewan. Information: Coal Association of Canada, Ste. 201, 909 Fifth Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta., Canada T2P ON8. Telephone: 403-262-1544.

Sept. 27-30 — American Mining Congress, 1981 Mining Convention, Denver, Col.. Information: AMC, Suite 300, 1920 N Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Sept. 28-29 — Hazardous Materials Workshops & Exposition at Ohio Center, Columbus, Ohio. Information: Daniel Lea, 513-223-9975.

Oct. 20-22 — Canadian Mining & Aggregate Equipment Exhibition at Exhibition Place, Toronto. Information: Southex Exhibitions, 1530 Statler Building, 107 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14202. Telephone: 716-852-2006.

Oct. 27-29 — Coal Conference & Expo VI at Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center, Louisville, Ky.

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS

PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN FILMED

p. 1, 16, 22.

C2350-1

1800002502 U001D P A01
MS JEANNE LONG
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
4520 EAST WESY HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

INSIDE SAFETY SPECIAL SECTION

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

September 8, 1981 | Coal's National Newspaper | Volume 5, Number 21 | $1 a Copy; $24 a Year

'Coal Port Fever' Mounts in New York Area

NEW COAL EXPORT TERMINAL within sight of downtown Philadelphia's skyline ultimately can handle 15 million tons a year. Facility will involve a total investment of $55-$60-million and is under construction at Port Richmond on the Delaware River. Atlantis Terminal Corp. will operate the installation which can work unit trains.

By BILL D. ROSS

"Coal port fever" continued to spread last week in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania with announcement of commitments and plans for upwards of $250-million in new export facilities to come on-stream within the next five years.

The quarter-billion-dollar string of projects was seen as a determined move by combined private and governmental interests to challenege Virginia-Maryland tidewater ports as the nation's prime trans-shipment zone for European-bound coal and as a means of pumping millions of dollars in new revenues into the financially-troubled Conrail system to save it from extinction.

The burgeoning export push includes a coal preparation plant and a slurry pipeline across Staten Island and is coupled with a proposal for a new deep-water oil terminal on New York harbor. All were described by officials as essential to plans to cut future energy costs and speed exports of West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal to overseas markets.

While a major portion of the New York-New Jersey coal port expansion remained in various planning stages, construction began during the week on a $55-to-$65-million coal terminal at Port Richmond on the Delaware River within sight of downtown Philadelphia skyscrapers.

It is being built by the privately-owned New York-based CIBRO group of companies which operates a 45-thousand barrel per day lubricant oil refinery in Albany, New York, and nine bulk fuel oil terminals in New York state. It also has extensive rail and truck fuel transporta-

Continued on Page 6

NEWS ROUNDUP

Norfolk & Western Railway surprised Wall Street by taking an 8.2 percent stock position in Piedmont Aviation at a cost of $18.3-million. The move was interpreted by some as the first step towards becoming "a total transportation service company." Federal regulations bar a surface transportation company from acquiring 10 percent or more of an airline without CAB approval. In a separate move, N & W signed a letter of intent to sell **Delaware & Hudson Railway** to **Guilford Transportation Industries**, thus removing D & H's opposition to the proposed merger of N & W and Southern Railway.

Rural Electrification Administration approval has been granted for a $900-million loan guarantee for construction of a coal-fired electrical power project that will serve parts of Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. The loan to be provided by Treasury's Federal Financing Bank will be used to help build a power plant, develop a

Continued on Page 5

Coal Blamed for Acid Rain

By STEVE MARCY

WASHINGTON — A National Academy of Science report said last week that acid rain was the result of sulfur and nitrogen oxides emissions from oil and coal-fired power plants.

The report urged the tightening of emissions standards for plants burning fossil fuels and for smelters.

"The committee believes that continued emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxides at current or accelerated rates, in the face of clear evidence of serious hazard to human health and to the biosphere, will be extremely risky from a long-term economic standpoint as well as from the standpoint of biosphere protection," said the report, prepared by a committee of the Academy's National Research Council.

"Although claims have been made that direct evidence linking power-plant emissions to the production acid rain is inconclusive, we find the circumstantial evidence for their role overwhelming," the report said.

The committee called for the creation of of a national acid rain research center. While the blame for acid rain could clearly be laid on coal and other fossil-fuel-

Continued on Page 6

Coal Conversion Forum Sets Top Speakers for Oct. 14

William Morris, Assistant Secretary/International Trade Administrator of the Department of Commerce, has been added to the list of speakers at CINews forum on "Coal Conversion: The Future for Industry and Utilities."

The day-long forum will be held on Oct. 14 at the Pierre Hotel, New York City.

James A. Paduano, senior vice president of Lazard Freres, and Robert B. Atwater, senior vice president-domestic steam sales for Consolidation Coal, have also been confirmed as featured speakers.

John Corcoran, partner of Corcoran, Hardesty, Ewart, Whyte & Polito of Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C., will serve as moderator.

The forum is directed at providing answers to the problems being faced by industry and utilities as they try to convert from imported oil to domestic coal.

James F. Smith, chairman of Orange & Rockland Utilities, who had been earlier announced as a participant, will detail the continuing efforts of his company in its two-year battle for converting back to coal

Continued on Page 6

INSIDE

COAL EXPORTS WILL DRIVE DOWN OIL PRICES to $26 a barrel by the end of 1982, study predicts. (Page 3)

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1968, coal fueled more than half of the nation's utility-produced electricity. (Page 3)

WEST VIRGINIA BANK OFFERS "COAL CONTRACT CLUB" to protect miners from possible strike in 1984. (Page 4)

West Virginia Strong in Coal, Exports in 1980

By MIKE MYER

During 1980, a year when domestic coal production set new records, West Virginia mines continued a steady climb out of the slump which hit the state during the late 1970s, with exports fueling the resurgence.

West Virginia last year exported nearly half the total amount of coal shipped out of the United States, with its export increases more than offsetting a continued lack of demand for metallurgical coal.

Though the state did not during the past decade keep pace with dramatic increases in total domestic coal production, it has begun to reverse that trend, according to figures from the West Virginia Coal Association.

In its latest annual report on the state's coal industry, the association notes that West Virginia comfortably held its position as the nation's second largest coal producer, turning out 121,584,000 tons in 1980 and being second only to Kentucky with 150,144,000.

While both Kentucky and the nation as a whole (at 823,582,000 tons) set new yearly records during 1980, West Virginia continued on the long road back toward its 1947 record of 173,653,000 tons.

Demand for West Virginia coal has increased more rapidly than for the nation as a whole or for Kentucky during the past few years, however.

Production in 1980 was 8.19 percent higher than in 1979 for West Virginia, compared to 6.09 percent for the nation and .20 percent for Kentucky. The growth rate between 1978-79 was 32.68 percent for West Virginia, compared to 16.71 percent for the nation and 14.19 percent for Kentucky.

Western coal, particularly from Wyoming, has hurt most eastern states, however. Wyoming last year produced 94,887,000 tons, for a 32.1 percent growth rate over the previous year. The 1978-79 growth rate was 23.46 percent.

West Virginia, which once produced nearly a third of domestic coal, during the past decade saw its share drop drastically but has seen a steady increase during the past three years. In 1978, the state produced 12.73 percent of total domestic coal but got back to 14.47 percent in 1979 and 14.76 percent last year.

After a price drop-off in 1979, the state last year got the average price of its coal back up to $37 a ton, compared to a $26 average for all United States coal.

Partly because of that price differential, the state in 1980 earned more than one-fifth of the total amount of domestic coal sales, with its coal marketing for $4,498,599,194, compared to $21,413,152,000 for the nation.

A major theme in West Virginia's coal industry has been decreases in metallurgical coal sales and increased exports.

State coal association officials, in their 1981 "Coal Facts" report, noted last year "showed a continuing shift in traditional markets served by the industry. Following the national pattern, the most significant increases in West Virginia coal growth occurred in export sales — and particularly with steam coal for electric generation."

Exports from West Virginia totalled 44,125,000 tons last year, at 49.2 percent of the national total.

The 1980 total represented a whopping 44.19 percent increase over 1979 and was nearly two and one-half times the 1978 level of 18,538,000 tons, which came at the end of a slump which started after the 1972 total of 42,000,000 tons.

According to the coal association, the European Economic Community imported 11.8 million tons of American steam coal in 1980, compared to 1.4 million tons in 1979.

Also during last year, Japan took the lead from Canada in buying American coal, chiefly because of high demand for metallurgical coal. Japan took a total of 22.9-million tons of American coal last year, compared to 15.9-million tons in 1979. Of that total, 21.9-million tons was metallurgical coal. Canada, meanwhile, decreased its imports of American coal to 17-million tons last year, from 19.7-million tons in 1979.

West Virginia got the lion's share of Canadian shipments last year, at 10.1-million tons.

Most domestic coal was shipped through ports in Virginia's Tidewater last year, with 57 percent of total exports going through Hampton Roads alone, according to the coal association. Baltimore handled 13 percent, New Orleans had 4 percent, Mobile was next with 3 percent, Philadelphia had 1 percent and other ports made up for the remainder.

Among significant developments for the coal industry last year, according to the association, were the shift in markets, gains in production, and cost increases for imported oil which prompted "increased calls for coal conversion, particularly among the northeastern states."

By the end of last year, the price of imported oil to New England utilities was five times more than coal, according to the association, which noted that "the incentives of such economics already are reflected in the decision by some Massachusetts utility plants — Brayton Point and Mt. Tom — to return to coal immediately."

Government was helping in some ways and hurting in others, according to the association, which said another significant 1980 development was promises of regulatory relief from the new federal administration.

One effect of those coals, decreased federal involvement in the synthetic fuels industry, helped kill the SRC-II coal liquefaction plant planned for Morgantown, W. Va.

Tempering the association's comments on synfuels plans was its note that, "There is, however, continued movement in Congress to develop a national energy policy with coal playing the major role."

Coal conversion legislation was cited as one evidence of such movement and the association noted that a coalition of New England governors "has endorsed the concept of coal conversion legislation, which would ease the burden on electricity consumers in that region."

Another improving area of federal government, said the association, is that federal agencies "are finally beginning to apply cost benefit judgments to their programs. In many instances, rules are being withdrawn or modified to meet goals with the most efficient practices — rather than just the most costly.

"That, indeed, is a welcome wind blowing for the coal industry," said association officials.

Roof Falls Major Killer in U.S. Mines in 1980

WASHINGTON — Falling roofs killed more underground coal miners in 1980 than any other danger, the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) reported in its annual wrap-up of grisly statistics, released last month.

The "Closeout Edition" of Mine Injuries and Worktime Quarterly cited haulage accidents as the second biggest killer, ending the lives of 25 miners. Explosions, which at 21 deaths so far have killed more miners in 1981 than any other accident, killed only five last year.

Nonfatal accidents causing the greatest number of days lost from the job occurred in the materials-handling category, with 5,119 incidents forcing at least one day of lost work. The handling of materials resulted in only one death last year.

Sixteen miners lost their lives from electrical accidents in 1980, and they caused another 293 miners to lose at lease one day from work or to have their job activities restricted.

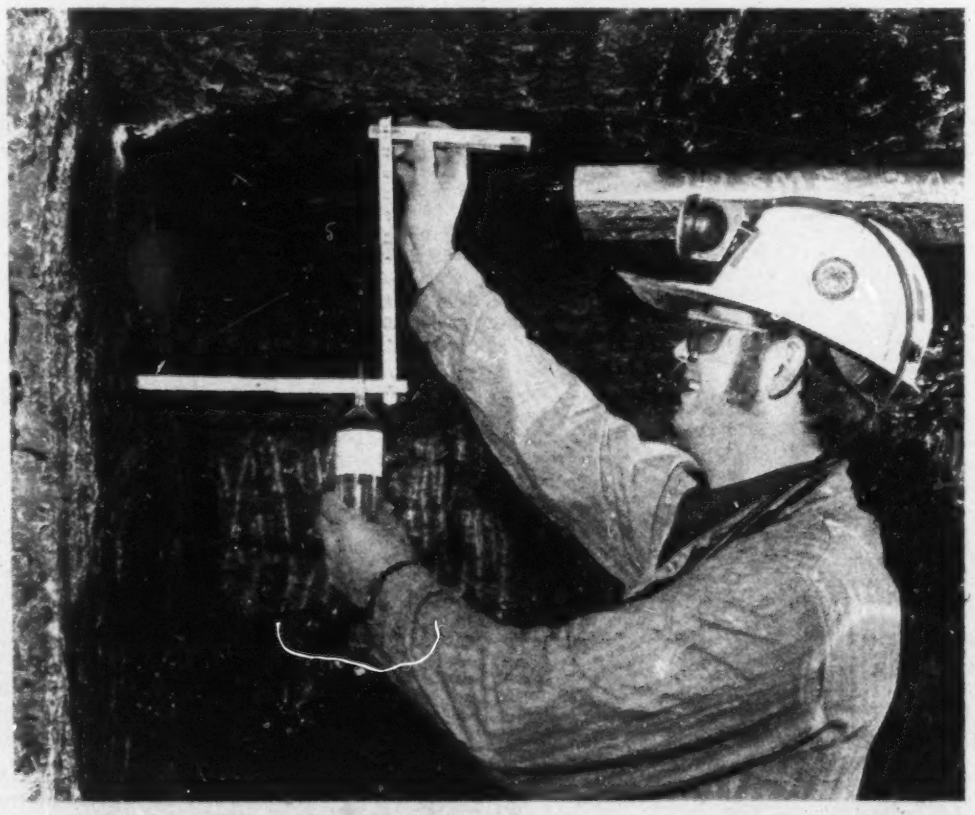
Machinery accidents, other than with hauling equipment, constituted the second largest category of accidents that lost time on the job, with 2,060 incidents.

Besides being the second largest killer, haulage accidents were the third largest category to cause days lost on the job with 2,048 separate incidents.

Slips and falls killed only one miner, but 1,997 other falls resulted in days lost on the job. Hand tools caused no fatalities, but they did cause 1,218 miners to lose days or have their jobs restricted.

	UNDERGROUND			SURFACE			PREPARATION PLANTS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Electrical	10	293	41	2	27	9	—	14	9
Entrapment		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Exploding Vessels Under Pressure	—	36	3	—	25	6	—	7	3
Explosives and Breaking Agents	7	33	15	1	11	2	—	1	—
Falling, Rolling, or Sliding Material	2	107	20	2	22	4	—	1	1
Fall of Face, Rib, Side or Highwall	1	321	34	5	13	3	—	1	—
Fall of Roof (Underground Mines Only)	31	918	119	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire	—	18	4	—	17	2	—	7	1
Handling Material	1	5,119	776	—	688	326	—	396	141
Hand Tools	—	1,218	535	—	227	238	—	108	111
Nonpowered Haulage	—	46	1	—	4	3	—	8	2
Powered Haulage	25	2,048	214	8	294	66	4	72	19
Haulage Trucks	1	18	7	4	183	39	—	15	3
Front-end Loaders	1	8	3	2	35	11	1	13	3
All Other Powered Haulage	—	2,022	204	2	76	16	3	44	13
Hoisting	2	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ignition or Explosion of Gas or Dust	5	12	2	—	18	3	—	5	2
Impoundment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inundation	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery	16	2,080	359	5	335	185	1	102	64
Dozer	1	2	7	1	83	17	—	5	3
Drill	—	8	2	—	26	6	—	3	—
All Other Machinery	15	2,050	355	4	226	142	1	94	61
Slips or Falls of Person	1	1,997	165	1	711	143	1	317	72
Stepping or Kneeling on Object	—	452	38	—	79	14	—	38	7
Striking or Bumping	—	257	49	—	9	6	—	9	12
Other	1	131	13	1	40	20	—	19	9
Total	102	15,975	2,380	25	2,502	1,010	6	1,112	454

(1) Fatal
(2) Non Fatal With Days Lost
(3) No Days Lost



LET THERE BE AIR. Federal mine safety inspector takes an air sample at seam face in an underground mine to insure safe conditions for miners.

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	8/8/81	8/1/81	8/9/80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	17,825	17,765	18,220
Bituminous, year to date	442,550	424,925	495,528
Anthracite, recent week	119	102	131
Anthracite, year to date	3,472	3,353	3,395
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	127,772	125,728	117,227
Bituminous, year to date	3,122,546	2,994,824	3,434,095
Anthracite, recent week	418	374	699
Anthracite, year to date	10,786	10,368	18,315

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

	8/1/81	7/25/81	8/2/80
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	620	625	507
Georgia	—	—	1
Illinois	1,395	1,383	1,250
Indiana	625	648	504
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,512	2,515	2,196
Western	1,022	892	768
Total, Ky.	3,534	3,407	2,964
Maryland	83	98	99
Ohio	840	950	852
Pennsylvania	1,816	1,792	1,864
Tennessee	295	324	282
Virginia	975	1,143	872
West Virginia	2,410	2,328	2,032
Total, eastern	12,593	12,698	11,227
Western			
Alaska	13	14	14
Arizona	220	218	265
Arkansas	8	10	13
Colorado	375	391	335
Iowa	12	14	11
Kansas	16	17	9
Missouri	125	122	126
Montana	630	675	752
New Mexico	325	340	243
North Dakota	318	316	302
Oklahoma	90	103	100
Texas	725	648	537
Utah	240	290	133
Washington	115	110	116
Wyoming	1,960	1,829	1,627
Total, western	5,172	5,097	4,575
Total, United States	17,765	17,795	15,802

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	5/81	4/81	5/80
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	91.1	93.0	245.0
Bituminous & Lignite	89.6	89.5	241.7
Production employees			
Coal mining	75.5	77.2	202.3
Bituminous & lignite	74.2	74.1	199.3
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	39.9	38.5	39.1
Bituminous & lignite	39.9	38.4	39.1
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.49	11.44	10.93
Bituminous & lignite	11.54	11.56	10.97
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	458.45	440.44	427.36
Cituminous & lignite	460.45	443.90	428.93

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.

	8/1/81	7/25/81	8/2/80
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,448	1,589	1,102
Baltimore and Ohio	7,147	7,207	6,158
Chesapeake and Ohio	17,426	17,581	15,324
Consolidated Rail Corp.	8,852	9,000	7,748
Norfolk and Western	20,329	21,656	16,986
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	—	—	380
Western Maryland	2,383	2,746	3,252
Other, eastern district	1	48	33
Total, eastern district	57,586	59,829	50,983
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,186	2,356	2,089
Illinois Central Gulf	4,479	3,738	3,821
Louisville & Nashville	17,138	15,589	13,200
Southern Railway	9,308	9,048	7,893
Other, southern district	6	1	4
Total, southern district	33,117	30,732	27,007
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,499	1,668	1,301
Burlington Northern	22,824	22,268	20,354
Chicago & North Western	607	414	573
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,981	3,220	3,009
Kansas City Southern	79	120	108
Chicago, Mil. St. Paul & Pacific	1,098	926	1,104
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	69	102	89
Missouri Pacific	4,003	4,385	4,151
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	—	—	—
St. Louis-San Francisco	—	—	—
Soo Line	60	54	53
Union Pacific	3,713	3,343	4,136
Other, western district	92	58	39
Total, western district	38,025	36,558	34,917
Total, all districts	128,728	127,119	112,907

	Week Ended		
	8/8/81	8/1/81	8/9/80
Transportation: inland rivers			
Monongahela River, Lock No. 3	285,412	323,108	219,412
Allegheny River, Lock No. 2	47,700	24,000	11,800
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	340,089	302,285	209,857

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	Monthly		
	5/81	4/81	3/80
Bituminous and lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	44,908	43,604	41,377
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	147,095	163,859	170,304
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	91	73	86
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	5,008	5,035	3,725

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	Recent	Previous	Year Ago
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., Wkly, 8/8/81)	49,901	48,364	51,834
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Wkly, 8/8/81)	2,270	2,298	1,557
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (short tons, Mo., 3/81)	6,230,108	6,433,281	6,448,480
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, Mo. 6/81)	419,813	441,356	424,510
Motor vehicle production, total (Mo. ended, 7/81)	518,167	705,884	415,350
Machine tools:			
Net new orders ($000, 6/81)	307,200	227,950	457,200
Shipments ($000, 6/81)	511,200	411,300	475,600

	Monthly		
5/81	4/81	5/80	
	5/81	5/81	5/80
Price Indexes			
Coal	491.8	487.7	466.9
Anthracite	565.1	553.0	459.7
Chestnut, Pa., mine	487.9	471.7	410.4
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	643.7	617.8	525.0
Bituminous	488.6	484.8	466.2
Domestic sizes	605.7	597.3	580.7
Retail dealers	286.6	282.6	274.7
Industrial sizes, spot	412.0	405.0	394.5
Steam electric utility	134.8	128.2	120.9
Manufacturing	260.4	257.2	250.3
Metallurgical, high volatile	704.2	704.2	698.5
Metallurgical, low volatile	710.6	710.6	703.0
Industrial sizes, contract	139.0	138.3	132.5
Steam electric utility	N.A.	170.3	158.9
Manufacturing	124.5	123.1	120.1
Metallurgical, high volatile	100.5	98.9	99.4
Coke (foundry by-product)	470.3	468.5	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	485.2	485.2	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	470.8	470.8	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	432.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	484.3	484.3	437.1
St. Louis, Missouri	316.1	N.A.	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	315.6	315.6	285.8

N.A. — Not available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value			Avg. Value, per short ton		
	6/81	5/81	6/80	6/81	5/81	6/80	6/81	5/81	6/80
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110									
Japan	1,295,689	1,174,885	2,298,851	78,747,600	66,798,681	133,967,532	60.78	56.86	58.28
Italy	563,410	219,543	411,525	35,390,208	13,724,736	20,514,531	62.81	62.52	49.85
Canada	297,755	125,418	862,114	17,207,577	6,014,258	38,281,749	57.79	47.95	57.82
Brazil	147,502	—	249,033	9,353,227	—	15,041,960	63.41	—	60.40
Spain	125,592	45,151	56,616	6,947,160	2,156,389	3,176,026	55.32	47.76	56.10
Germany, F.R. (West)	114,013	81,786	112,284	7,041,817	4,629,091	5,826,572	61.76	56.60	51.90
Korea, Rep. (South)	110,654	—	79,562	5,116,855	—	4,363,771	46.24	—	54.85
Yugoslavia	98,251	—	105,091	5,921,008	—	5,407,361	60.26	—	51.45
Total, above	2,752,866	1,646,781	3,975,056	165,725,452	93,323,155	226,579,522	60.20	56.67	57.00
Total, other nations	300,826	439,385	1,928,002	16,822,722	23,303,232	99,421,335	55.92	50.76	51.57
Total, all nations	3,053,692	2,086,166	5,903,058	182,548,174	116,626,387	326,000,857	59.78	55.43	55.23
Bituminous coal, others No. 5213120									
Canada	698,144	1,230,041	1,397,937	32,608,279	56,590,363	56,396,840	46.71	46.01	40.35
Denmark	393,921	305,195	—	19,646,910	14,583,094	—	49.88	47.78	—
Japan	366,230	487,007	32,094	17,938,487	22,477,761	1,742,830	48.45	46.15	54.30
France	361,410	508,408	333,998	15,891,111	22,003,856	11,962,046	43.97	43.28	35.81
Netherlands	214,444	142,130	59,865	10,194,315	5,088,275	2,378,570	47.54	35.80	39.73
China, Tiawan	193,547	—	—	8,310,901	—	—	42.94	—	—
Italy	185,457	144,154	108,412	8,293,546	6,431,490	3,785,008	44.72	44.62	35.60
Spain	161,172	504,531	117,530	6,647,834	21,314,667	4,068,827	41.25	42.25	34.62
Total, above	2,594,325	3,321,466	2,047,836	119,531,383	148,489,506	80,337,121	46.07	44.71	39.23
Total, other nations	223,671	503,024	760,190	11,270,731	23,295,193	31,576,334	50.39	46.31	41.54
Total, all nations	2,817,996	3,824,490	2,808,026	130,802,114	171,784,699	111,913,455	46.42	44.92	39.85
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	2,977	4,672	4,362	532,723	826,011	866,378	178.95	176.80	203.66
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	200,347	82,853	219,437	12,118,931	5,229,285	12,998,006	60.49	63.12	59.23

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value			Avg. Value, per short ton		
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Japan	142,239	196,964	110,816	7,008,046	10,286,256	4,414,159	49.27	52.22	39.83
Netherlands	114,341	142,822	151,109	5,223,021	6,762,952	6,461,084	45.68	47.35	42.76
Total, above	256,580	339,786	261,925	12,231,067	17,059,208	10,875,243	47.67	50.18	41.52
Total, other nations	324,254	426,134	540,748	15,338,786	21,503,060	21,109,352	47.30	50.46	39.04
Total, all nations	580,834	765,920	802,673	27,569,853	38,552,268	31,984,595	47.47	50.33	39.85
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	73	186	108	9,776	28,561	13,728	133.92	153.55	127.11
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Korea, Rep. (South)	247,541	58,893	90,785	7,637,414	1,831,682	2,636,548	30.85	31.10	29.05
Total, other nations	35,594	111,297	92,947	2,429,201	6,562,756	6,672,990	68.25	58.97	71.79
Total, all nations	283,135	170,190	183,712	10,066,615	8,394,438	9,309,538	35.55	49.32	50.67
Bituminous coal No. 5213120									
South Africa	125,555	83,913	64,441	3,112,518	1,534,546	1,485,375	24.70	24.01	23.05
Total, other nations	144	20,837	—	2,890	1,001,190	—	20.07	48.05	—
Total, all nations	125,699	84,750	64,441	3,115,408	2,535,726	1,485,375	24.78	29.92	23.05
Coke suitable for fuel No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	30,092	84,554	60,538	2,096,964	6,676,042	5,210,715	69.69	78.96	86.07
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	680	87	6,884	38,467	3,030	270,046	56.57	34.83	39.23
Coal, incl. lignite, except peat No. 5213180									
Total, all nations	12,795	133	39,712	603,637	11,785	1,199,124	47.18	88.61	30.20

WHERE & WHEN — A CALENDAR OF EVENTS OF MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES

Sept. 20-22 — 33d Canadian Conference on Coal at Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina, Saskatschewan. Information: Coal Association of Canada, Ste. 201, 909 Fifth Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta., Canada T2P ON8. Telephone: 403-262-1544.

Sept. 27-30 — American Mining Congress, 1981 Mining Convention, Denver, Col. Information: AMC, Suite 300, 1920 N Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Sept. 28-29 — Hazardous Materials Workshops & Exposition at Ohio Center, Columbus, Ohio. Information: Daniel Lea, 513-223-9975.

Oct. 20-22 — Canadian Mining & Aggregate Equipment Exhibition at Exhibition Place, Toronto. Information: Southex Exhibitions, 1530 Statler Building, 107 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14202. Telephone: 716-852-2006.

Oct. 27-29 — Coal Conference & Expo VI at Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center, Louisville, Ky.

Oct. 28-30—Fall meeting and vendor exposition of Carolinas Air Pollution Control Association at Landmark Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Information: Ann Daniels, Entrophy, Inc., 919-781-3550.

Nov. 10-12—International Energy Management & Facilities Improvement Show in Expocenter of Merchandise Mart/Apparel Center, Chicago. Information: Expo Management, Suite 137 Arcade, Apparel Center, Chicago, Ill. 60654. Telephone: 312-329-1191.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

1890002502 00010 B A01
MS JEANNE LONG
CONGRESSIONAL INFO SVC
4520 EAST WEST HWY STE 800
WASHINGTON DC 20014

INSIDE SPECIAL SECTION BOILERS

COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

October 19, 1981 | Coal's National Newspaper | Volume 5, Number 28 | $1 a Copy; $24 a Year

Senate Fight Still Ahead

House Approves $155.7-Million for MSHA

By STEVE MARCY

WASHINGTON — The House has approved the $155.7-million the Reagan Administration was seeking earlier in the year for the Mine Safety and Health Administration in fiscal 1982, but the action must still run a gauntlet of reviews by the Senate.

Most serious of them is the possibility of the MSHA appropriation becoming caught in a subsequent Administration request for deeper cuts as part of Congress' second, and final budget resolution.

The Senate Appropriation's Subcommittee that reviews funding for the Labor Department, of which MSHA is an agency, has already recommended slashing the 1982 MSHA appropriation to $63.2-million and halving the number of mandatory inspections from four to two yearly for underground coal mines and from two to one for surface coal mines.

Sources within the United Mine Workers believe, however, that they have the votes currently to reverse the subcommittee action, even if its sponsor, Sen. Harrison Schmitt, R-N.M., continues to opposed a higher funding level when the issue comes before the full committee.

UMW sources say this support comes from Democratic and Republican members on Appropriations from coal states who are sure to attend the meeting. They have reportedly lined up the proxies if other supportive colleagues cannot attend, these sources say.

Prematurely counting votes can always be dangerious, these sources also point out.

Endangering the higher funding levels this time is the likelihood that the Appropriations Committee will not meet on 1982 funding levels until after action on the second concurrent budget resolution.

The Reagan Administration has requested cuts of 12 percent across the board for all departmental funding for 1982 in order to reduce the budget deficit. If the second budget resolution reflects that request and the Appropriations Committee adheres to it, then the $155.7-million funding level faces trouble.

But favoring the higher funding level,

Continued on Page 5

Could Be Chilly Winter For Home Coal-Burners

WASHINGTON — Those 100,000 to 300,000 purchasers of coal stoves during the last year expecting to burn anthracite this winter had better have bought and stockpiled the fuel early.

The easing of anthracite supplies that was supposed to have occurred by this winter, through U.S. Army plans to compress its normal year-round purchases schedules to nine months and through an expected production increase, might not have happened after all.

Jerry Pell, the Energy Department's coal expert, said anthracite production through the first half of this year was down by more than 12 percent.

John Carter, who started Hannen Coal Co. in Winsted, Conn., about two years ago, said he has been unable to get a load of anthracite in about a month. He said he warned his customers to stockpile early.

The production fall-off was partially due to the coal miners' strike. United Mine Workers' District 26, like their UMW brothern located in bituminous fields, had their

Continued on Page 23

NEWS ROUNDUP

The domestic steel industry is in the midst of a complete turnaround from the optimistic outlook expressed earlier this year. American Iron & Steel Institute statistics placed August imports at 2,226,000 tons, the highest level for any month on record. This compared with July's imports of 1,663,000 tons and ran 62 percent higher than the 1,374,000 tons imported in August 1980. The cumulative total of 12,745,000 tons was 20.6 percent higher than in the first 7 months of 1980.

William J. De Lancey, chairman of AISI and of Republic Steel, said: "Five months of imports rising to almost a 25 percent share of the American market have created a critical situation for the American steel industry."

Subsequently, U.S. Steel notified the Congressional steel caucus that it intended to file a complaint alleging unfair trade practices against foreign steelmakers. A petition, to be filed with the International Trade Commission, will charge that foreign producers are dumping steel at unfairly low prices and selling steel that is heavily subsidized by foreign governments. European, South African, Taiwanese, Brazilian, Mexican and South Korean steelmakers were listed.

Lukens Steel earlier filed a complaint with Commerce charging Japan Steel Works with dumping stainless steel clad plate on the American market.

Continued on Page 5

BEER FROM COAL: Adolf Coors brewery at Golden, Colo., aims at energy self-sufficiency through its own surface mine at Keenesburg, 55 miles to the Northeast.

New York Takes 'Serious Step' As Coal Port

By GENE SMITH

NEW YORK — The City of New York has taken the serious first step in its plan to become a major coal export center.

Mayor Edward I. Koch released last Thursday in-house feasibility study showing the port has the potential to proceed with a privately-financed $150-million coal export terminal on Staten Island.

At a press conference at City Hall, the Mayor, along with Karen Gerard, Deputy Mayor for economic policy, and Linda W. Seale, Commissioner of the Department of Ports and Terminals, said that results of the preliminary study indicated that the project looks good enough to proceed with the next phase.

That will be a call for propsoals for preliminary engineering and environmental studies for the actual project. The city is expected to spend about $500,000 on

Continued on Page 5

INSIDE

900 MINERS LAID OFF by North American Coal following new utility contract. (Page 3)

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONGRESSMAN ESPOUSES Ohio approach to cut sulfur dioxide. (Page 3)

CINews PAUL FEINE SEES export slowdown stabilizing long-term market. (Page 22)

UNION PACIFIC COMMITS $5-MILLION to boost exports via Oregon. (Page 8)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	9-19-81	9-12-81	9-20-80
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	18,130	16,385	16,110
Bituminous, year to date	550,560	—	590,473
Anthracite, recent week	91	97	94
Anthracite, year to date	4,137	—	3,942
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	134,300	118,753	119,225
Bituminous, year to date	3,911,163	—	4,117,660
Anthracite, recent week	472	503	505
Anthracite, year to date	14,212	—	21,244

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

Production by states, bituminous and lignite	9-12-81	9-5-81	9-13-80
Eastern			
Alabama	601	584	513
Georgia	—	—	1
Illinois	1,183	1,484	1,377
Indiana	527	636	505
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,325	2,701	2,340
Western	813	1,079	834
Total, Ky.	3,138	3,780	3,174
Maryland	70	88	86
Ohio	610	858	739
Pennsylvania	1,876	1,843	1,904
Tennessee	312	333	320
Virginia	1,040	1,172	961
West Virginia	2,175	2,554	2,035
Total, eastern	11,532	13,332	11,615
Western			
Alaska	12	13	16
Arizona	225	219	247
Arkansas	6	9	14
Colorado	480	467	381
Iowa	12	14	12
Kansas	3	18	10
Missouri	127	126	132
Montana	660	639	650
New Mexico	289	289	289
North Dakota	315	326	252
Oklahoma	65	91	104
Texas	575	639	546
Utah	163	159	191
Washington	85	97	106
Wyoming	1,836	1,812	1,670
Total, western	4,853	4,918	4,620
Total, United States	16,385	18,250	16,235

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	5/81	4/81	5/80
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal mining	91.1	93.0	245.0
Bituminous & Lignite	89.6	89.5	241.7
Production employees			
Coal mining	75.5	77.2	202.3
Bituminous & lignite	74.2	74.1	199.3
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	39.9	38.5	39.1
Bituminous & lignite	39.9	38.4	39.1
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	11.49	11.44	10.93
Bituminous & lignite	11.54	11.56	10.97
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	458.45	440.44	427.36
Cituminous & lignite	460.45	443.90	428.93

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.

Transportation: railroad	9-12-81	9-5-81	9-13-80
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,521	1,730	1,403
Baltimore and Ohio	6,312	7,513	6,788
Chesapeake and Ohio	15,763	18,212	15,791
Consolidated Rail Corp.	7,843	9,703	8,124
Norfork and Western	18,875	22,357	18,255
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	—	130	252
Western Maryland	1,948	2,457	2,408
Other, eastern district	1	26	58
Total, eastern district	52,263	62,128	54,079
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	2,110	2,379	2,235
Illinois Central Gulf	3,151	4,985	4,694
Louisville & Nashville	14,941	17,526	14,111
Southern Railway	8,722	9,254	9,006
Other, southern district	11	—	7
Total, southern district	28,935	34,144	30,053
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,544	1,546	1,547
Burlington Northern	23,278	22,991	21,284
Chicago & North Western	95	401	510
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,339	4,203	3,357
Kansas City Southern	101	106	91
Chicago, Mill., St. Paul & Pacific	756	904	354
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	114	97	102
Missouri Pacific	3,276	4,676	4,504
Soo Line	70	81	53
Union Pacific	3,902	3,848	4,178
Other, western district	80	72	13
Total, western district	37,555	38,925	35,993
Total, all districts			

	Week	Ended	
Transportation: inland rivers	9-19-81	9-12-81	9-20-80
Monongahela River, Lock 3	426,360	368,700	242,830
Allegheny River, Lock 2	13,200	16,700	21,600
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	414,295	370,760	198,470

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	Monthly		
	5/81	4/81	3/80
Bituminous and lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	44,908	43,604	41,377
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	147,095	163,859	170,304
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	91	73	86
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	5,008	5,035	3,725

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

Coal User Production	Recent	Previous	Yr. Ago
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., Weekly, Sept. 19, 1981)	43,617	42,980	44,434
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Weekly Sept. 19, 1981)	2,205	2,240	1,795
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (Short tons, Month, July, 1981)	7,079,153	6,930,413	7,090,983
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, Month, Aug. '81)	416,745	425,501	426,054
Passenger car production, total (Month ended, Aug. 1981)	408,310	518,185	312,808
Machine tools: (Monthly)			
Net new orders ($000, July 1981)	190,550	309,050	304,550
Shipments ($000) July 1981)	367,250	508,800	326,950

	Monthly		
Price Indexes	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
Coal	507.3	505.7	469.0
Anthracite	595.7	582.9	470.4
Chestnut, Pa., mine	518.9	487.9	N.A.
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa., mine	677.4	643.7	N.A.
Bituminous	503.6	502.3	468.1
Domestic sizes	618.9	618.9	580.7
Retail dealers	292.8	292.8	274.7
Industrial sizes, spot	434.2	432.6	395.8
Steam electric utility	138.8	137.8	122.1
Manufacturing	274.7	274.7	250.3
Metallurgical, high-volatile	757.3	757.3	698.5
volatile	746.7	739.9	704.6
Industrial sizes, contract	142.5	142.1	133.1
Steam electric utility	173.2	172.6	160.2
Manufacturing	126.7	125.5	120.1
Metallurgical, high-volatile	105.8	105.8	99.2
Birmingham, Ala.	485.2	485.2	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	470.8	470.8	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	423.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	484.3	484.3	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	316.1	N.A.	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	315.6	315.6	285.8

N.A. - Not available
Latest July 1981

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

EXPORTS

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value			Avg. Value per short ton		
	6/81	5/81	6/80	6/81	5/81	6/80	6/81	5/81	6/80
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110									
Japan	1,295,669	1,174,885	2,298,851	78,747,600	66,798,681	133,967,532	60.78	56.86	58.28
Italy	563,410	219,543	411,525	35,390,208	13,724,736	20,514,551	62.81	62.52	49.85
Canada	297,755	125,416	662,114	17,207,577	6,014,258	38,281,749	57.79	47.95	57.82
Brazil	147,502	—	249,033	9,353,227	—	15,041,960	63.41	—	60.40
Spain	125,592	45,151	56,616	6,947,160	2,156,389	3,176,026	55.32	47.76	56.10
Germany, F.R. (West)	114,013	81,786	112,264	7,041,817	4,629,091	5,826,572	61.76	56.60	51.90
Korea, Rep. (South)	110,654	—	79,562	5,116,855	—	4,363,771	46.24	—	54.85
Yugoslavia	98,251	—	105,091	5,921,008	—	5,407,361	60.26	—	51.45
Total, above	2,752,866	1,646,781	3,975,056	165,725,452	93,323,155	226,579,522	60.20	56.67	57.00
Total, other nations	300,826	439,385	1,928,002	16,822,722	23,303,232	99,421,335	55.92	50.76	51.57
Total, all nations	3,053,692	2,086,166	5,903,058	182,548,174	115,626,387	326,000,857	59.78	55.43	55.23
Bituminous coal, others No. 5213120									
Canada	698,144	1,230,041	1,397,937	32,608,279	56,590,363	56,396,840	46.71	46.01	40.35
Denmark	393,921	305,195	—	19,646,910	14,583,094	—	49.88	47.78	—
Japan	386,230	487,007	32,094	17,938,487	22,477,761	1,742,830	46.45	46.15	54.30
France	361,410	508,408	333,998	15,891,111	22,003,856	11,962,046	43.97	43.28	35.81
Netherlands	214,444	142,130	59,865	10,194,315	5,088,275	2,378,570	47.54	35.80	39.73
China, Tiawan	193,547	—	—	8,310,901	—	—	42.94	—	—
Italy	185,457	144,154	106,412	8,293,546	6,431,490	3,788,008	44.72	44.62	35.60
Spain	161,172	504,531	117,530	6,647,834	21,314,667	4,068,827	41.25	42.25	34.62
Total, above	2,594,325	3,321,466	2,047,836	119,531,383	148,489,506	80,337,121	46.07	44.71	39.23
Total, other nations	223,671	503,024	760,190	11,270,731	23,295,193	31,576,334	50.39	46.31	41.54
Total, all nations	2,817,996	3,824,490	2,808,026	130,802,114	171,784,699	111,913,455	46.42	44.92	39.85
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	2,977	4,672	4,362	532,723	826,011	888,378	178.95	176.80	203.66
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	200,347	82,853	219,437	12,118,931	5,229,285	12,998,006	60.49	63.12	59.23
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Japan	142,239	196,964	110,816	7,008,046	10,286,256	4,414,159	49.27	52.22	39.83
Netherlands	114,341	142,822	151,109	5,223,021	6,762,952	6,461,084	45.68	47.35	42.76
Total, above	256,580	339,786	261,925	12,231,067	17,059,208	10,875,243	47.67	50.18	41.52
Total, other nations	324,254	426,134	540,748	15,338,786	21,503,060	21,109,352	47.30	50.46	39.04
Total, all nations	580,834	765,920	802,673	27,569,853	38,552,268	31,984,595	47.47	50.33	39.85
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	73	186	108	9,776	28,561	13,728	133.92	153.55	127.11
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Korea, Rep. (South)	247,541	58,893	90,765	7,637,414	1,831,682	2,636,548	30.85	31.10	29.05
Total, other nations	35,594	111,297	92,947	2,429,201	6,562,756	6,672,990	68.25	58.97	71.79
Total, all nations	283,135	170,190	183,712	10,066,615	8,394,438	9,309,538	35.55	49.32	50.67
Bituminous coal No. 5213120									
South Africa	125,555	63,913	64,441	3,112,518	1,534,546	1,485,375	24.70	24.01	23.05
Total, other nations	144	20,837	—	2,890	1,001,190	—	20.07	48.05	—
Total, all nations	125,699	84,750	64,441	3,115,408	2,535,726	1,485,375	24.78	29.92	23.05
Coke suitable for fuel No. 5213140									
Total, all nations	30,092	84,554	60,538	2,096,964	6,676,042	5,210,715	69.69	78.96	86.07
Compositions, for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	680	87	6,884	38,467	3,030	270,046	56.57	34.83	39.23
Coal, incl. lignite, except peat No. 5213180									
Total, all nations	12,795	133	39,712	603,637	11,785	1,199,124	47.18	88.61	30.20

M-K, Foster Wheeler Form Synfuel Projects Venture

BOISE — Morrison-Knudsen Company, Inc., of Boise, and Foster Wheeler Corporation, of Livingston, N.J., are offering their combined resources for the design, engineering and construction of selected synfuels projects including shale oil production, coal gasification and liquefaction, and tar sands processing.

Morrison-Knudsen brings to the association its international organization for mine design and development, and design and construction of roads, railroads, tunnels, dams, power lines, pipelines and supporting facilities.

Foster Wheeler offers processing technology, and services that range from economic and technical evaluations through design, engineering and construction of major processing complexes.

The combined technical resources of Foster Wheeler and Morrison-Knudsen will provide the required technology from mine evaluation to product shipment. In addition, their extensive experience in large project management offers effective direction, control and coordination of the engineering, procurement and construction of megascale projects.

Specialized project teams, tailored specifically to each synfuels project, would address all aspects of: site selection, permitting, mining and resource evaluation, coal or shale handling, retorting, solids handling, waste disposal, product processing, storage and shipping along with all supporting process utilities and plant systems as well as roads, power lines, reservoirs, towns and other required infrastructures.

Morrison-Knudsen Company provides worldwide engineering, design, procurement, construction-execution and project-management services, in addition to building commercial and naval ships.

Foster Wheeler Corporation is a worldwide engineering, manufacturing and construction organization which operates through 26 subsidiaries.

Consol Makes Grant For Methanol Study

STAMFORD, CONN. — The Mellon Institute of Carnegie-Mellon University of Pittsburgh has been awarded a $15,000 grant by Conoco, Inc., parent firm of Pittsburgh-based Consolidation Coal Company, to support a continuing workshop on methanol.

The workshop, conducted by the Institute's Energy Productivity Center, provides a forum in which auto manufacturers, fuel suppliers and government officials discuss research